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PRESIDENT ORDERS PRIVATELY OWNED CABLES RESTORED

Land Wires Taken Over by the
United States Also to Be
Turned Back—Postmaster-
General States His Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In a cable message to the White House yesterday, President Wilson approved Postmaster-General Burleson's recommendation that the cables be returned to their owners not later than May 10, and that the telegraph and telephone wires be handed back as soon as Congress can pass the legislation deemed necessary for efficient operation.

Advocates of government ownership of public utilities inside and outside of Congress are far from convinced that the action of the President in respect to the wire systems of the country amounts to a shelving of the issue of government ownership as such. The railroads and the cables, as well as the wire systems, were taken over in the emergency of war, and with the distinct understanding that the action of the government would not be used as a means of foisting government ownership on the country after the war was over. Many public men who feel that the experiment of federal control did not fulfill all expectations, nevertheless realize that the conditions under which the control was exercised were so abnormal and difficult that the test cannot be accepted as final. For this reason, those who hope that the issue has been permanently shelved are likely to be disappointed. The belief is that the question will be decided on its merits and placed before the country not later than the coming presidential election.

Personal View Unchanged

In announcing that he had ordered that the cables be returned to their owners, the Postmaster-General yesterday reiterated his belief that government ownership of telegraph and telephone systems is both feasible and desirable. Mr. Burleson's statement follows:

"By direction of the President, the requisite orders have been issued restoring the various cable lines to their respective owners, effective May 2, 1919. The telegraph and telephone lines will be returned to the various companies as soon as legislation can be secured from Congress safeguarding the interests of the owners thereof.

"For a number of years, the Postmaster-General has advocated the government ownership of the telegraph and telephone systems, and has urged that they should be blended with and become a part of the postal establishment, as essential agencies of communication. He is firmly convinced, if such a policy were entered upon, that where there are now three telegraph and telephone pole lines, and sometimes four, occupying the same high-way, entailing immense waste, better and cheaper service could be given by one wire agency; that by the abolition of various supervisory forces of the wire systems which would then be unnecessary; by complete unification of the systems, thereby eliminating the operating cost of the useless systems; by thoroughly coordinating the remaining telegraph and telephone services; by the consolidation of offices and the utilization of post office buildings where practicable; by the use of stamps as a means of eliminating costly and complicated accountings, and the utilization of the auditing and accounting forces of the Post Office Department, thereby largely eliminating those of the wire systems, that such savings could be effected that would enable those in authority, during normal times, materially to reduce the cost of the wire service to the people.

Present Difficulties

"As to the wisdom of this course, the Postmaster-General has changed his views. At the time the government took over the control abnormal wireless congestion existed, resulting in a costly and high operating cost, which has continued. The early coming of the armistice, the accentuated cost of operation and diminishing revenues, the uncertainty of the period of government control, presented such a situation that those in charge of the government were able to accomplish but little by way of unification, or to go forward with their policies of economy, and consequently were soon brought face to face with a very serious, but quite simple problem, to wit: given increasing cost of operation, plus diminishing revenues, equals—what? There can be but one answer—increase of rates. This action was taken. It was quite unfortunate, and was taken with deepest regret, but it was imperative. To an intelligent mind, this increase of rates constitutes no sound reason for a change of view on the original proposition that it is economically wise for the government to own the wire systems as a part of the postal establishment, and in no sense tends to refute the soundness of the contention that through such ownership savings would be effected that would result in a reduction of rates. For example, street car companies and other public utility organizations throughout the country which are being operated under private control are, in many cases, on the verge of bankruptcy.

and are petitioning for an increase in rates for their services; and when having been granted the increases sought, often return with petitions for still further increase, basing their claims upon the higher wages and increased cost of material. The Wire Administration could not escape this condition, which extended throughout the country in relation to every form of service public or private.

Test Not Sufficient

There is quite a difference between government ownership and government control for a limited and very uncertain period. The present control affords no more a test of the virtues of government ownership than could be had through a temporary receivership in a court proceeding.

"That the contention of the Postmaster-General for a complete unification of the various wire systems is both wise from an economic standpoint, and supported by sound business principles, has been confirmed by the ablest experts on electrical transmission in America. That it should be brought about, the Postmaster-General still believes, preferably through government ownership and operation as a part of the postal establishment, but if this is not done, then through some means of unified control by private ownership, over which the government should at all times exercise a wholesome regulatory supervision.

"About the desirability of this the Postmaster-General has made no decision to undergo change of mind. However, it has been apparent that the first of these alternatives does not meet with the approbation of the new Congress. Such being the case, there is but one course to pursue and that is to return the various wire properties to their respective owners after urging proper legislation to safeguard the interest of all the properties, in fairness to the investors, and to insure proper service to the public.

"Having reached this conclusion, the Postmaster-General does not hesitate as to his line of action."

MUNICH ENCIRCLED BY GERMAN TROOPS

Capture of Landshut Completes
Encirclement of Capital of
Bavaria by Army Sent
Against the Communists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BASEL, Switzerland (Tuesday)—German dispatches received here report the capture of Landshut, northeast of Munich, by troops of the government, thereby completing the encirclement of the city. Latest reports show that the troops are continuing their advance and that the communist leaders who for some time have maintained possession of Munich, are making arrangements to depart.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The encirclement of Munich by German Government troops has been completed, according to German dispatches received here, by the occupation of Landshut, about 25 miles northeast. Conternation prevailed when government troops began their march on the city and three members of the Communist Government resigned. Before night government troops had captured several villages. A delegation from the Communist Government went to Ingolstadt on Sunday to discuss the situation with the Berlin Government's military leaders.

Meanwhile, the government forces are dealing with troubles in Nuremberg, where the Spartacus leader, Albert Schmidt, was killed by government troops and a state of siege proclaimed. The Spartacists there took one of the Majority Socialist leaders prisoner.

Martial law has been declared in all Bavarian territory east of the Rhine. Officers of the third army corps announced that they have established that an armed force was organized to overthrow the Hoffmann Government and replace it by a communist dictatorship.

The Communists last Friday sent emissaries to Ratisbon and Landshut in an attempt to raise 2,000,000 marks. The agents were arrested with the Communist commissioner of transportation, Mr. Lukum. The commissioner confirmed reports that the financial situation in Munich was desperate and that the Communists were unable to pay those out of work as they had agreed.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Renewed agitation in almost all parts of Germany is reported in German advices received here. The railway employees in the Berlin district are threatening a general strike on May 7. In the Ruhr industrial district the Spartacists are endeavoring to organize a general strike and already there have been outbreaks with casualties. Electric railway employees in Silesia have struck.

Peace Committee to Meet

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—The peace committee of the German National Assembly has been called to meet on Friday at the Chancellor's palace in Berlin, the newspapers announced.

NEW STATE MILITARY LAW
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—Parliament reassembled today. There was but a small attendance in the House of Commons when the Deputy Speaker, Mr. J. H. Whitley, took the chair, many members having prolonged the Easter holiday until tomorrow, when Mr. Austen Chamberlain's budget statement is due.

EVIDENCE HEARD IN INDUSTRIAL INQUIRY

Trade Councils Proposed as a
Method of Checking Labor
Unrest and Flourishing Bolshevik
Propaganda in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—That Bolshevik propaganda, inspired by German influence, is flourishing in this city, and that an I. W. W. element is directing an organized Labor movement here, was the statement made by J. S. Hallam, secretary and organizer of the Khaki Union, before the federal commission on industrial relations which opened a three-days session here on Tuesday morning. Mr. Hallam declared that, "There are men masquerading as Labor leaders here, who have no use for this country or flag or King. There is propaganda in Vancouver which savors of Russian bolshevism."

Caused of Industrial Unrest

He said that the Khaki Union was called undesirable by the element which controlled organized labor. It was a loyal organization and he believed the propaganda now being carried on would sooner or later lead to an open clash. It was the duty of the Khaki Union to avert this if possible. The witness attributed the present industrial unrest to lack of employment and the high cost of living.

He could not give any estimate of the number of unemployed in the city, but said he had been informed that 5,000 returned men were without employment.

As far as his own union was concerned, he told the commission that if it visited the union's offices, it would probably find about four men sitting there playing whist, and they might soon be given jobs.

Trade Councils Proposed

The establishment of trade councils in every trade group, with a provincial or national council as a parent body to which all questions found impossible of solution by each individual group could be referred, was the suggestion offered by Norman G. Neill, secretary of the Employers Association of British Columbia.

L. W. Makovski, a local economist and writer, said that with five teachers crowded in this city on Sunday nights for propaganda purposes, little wonder could be expressed when it was said that propaganda was being distributed and that the theories advanced urged rule by the proletariat. Quite a large number of the people who heard and read the utterances of speakers at these places did not understand that a large amount of this propaganda was German. He declared it was simply I. W. W. work and complained that no counter-propaganda was being circulated.

As far as the "One Big Union" was concerned, this was also, in his opinion, another form of the I. W. W. Meeting in Victoria

Unemployment and the cost of living are the principal factors in existing unrest in Labor circles in Canada, according to the trend of evidence heard before the commission in Victoria, on Monday. About 20 witnesses were heard in three sessions.

The institution of public works by the federal government, so that employment might be found for those now idle, was advocated freely. State insurance against unemployment was popular, it appeared. While no witnesses heard claimed to have studied the Whitley or other cooperative schemes deeply, yet most of them agreed that a system in which the workmen would share the responsibilities and the possible rewards of industrial management, might be expected to accomplish a good deal in the solution of industrial and economic problems.

Standardizing Wages Proposed

A. Yarrow, representing a firm of shipbuilders and engineers, advocated the standardization of hours and wages throughout the Dominion. He suggested that British Columbia was under an industrial handicap by reason of the fact that wages were higher and working hours shorter than in eastern Canada.

J. H. Haworth, Socialist member of the Legislature, held that the world today was passing through a change in the method of production. The world has suffered from over-production of goods in the past few years, and, from the standpoint of reconstruction, he considered the situation absolutely and positively hopeless.

Unemployment was becoming greater over the world. "Collective ownership and democratic operation is confronting you," he said. The first step should be the enactment of a seven-hour day, then some of the larger industries, such as the coal mines, should be taken over.

BUDGET STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT TODAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—Parliament reassembled today. There was but a small attendance in the House of Commons when the Deputy Speaker, Mr. J. H. Whitley, took the chair, many members having prolonged the Easter holiday until tomorrow, when Mr. Austen Chamberlain's budget statement is due.

DECISION PREVENTS WET REFERENDUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SALEM, Oregon—The referendum cannot be invoked in this State against the resolution passed by the Legislature ratifying the National Prohibition Amendment to the Federal Constitution, according to a decision of the Supreme Court handed down yesterday. This is apparently the final blow to the struggle of the liquor interests to gain a respite through the operation of Oregon's referendum law. The Supreme Court upheld the action of Attorney-General Brown in refusing to prepare a ballot title for the proposed petition invoking the referendum against ratifying the resolution. The court dismissed the writ of mandamus. The lawyers who argued the case represented the liquor interests of Oregon and California.

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PROHIBITION AND AFRICAN RACES

British Government Takes Ad-
vance Step Looking to Protec-
tion of Natives by Restricting
Importation License Issuance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

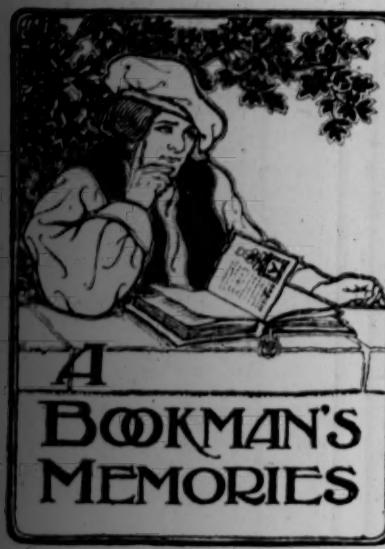
NEW YORK, New York—The steps taken by the British Government to protect Africa from the liquor traffic are described in a report received by The American Issue, the organ of the Anti-Saloon League from its European bureau. This report shows that late in March the British Government took an advance step looking to the protection of the native races in Africa when the Secretary of State for the Colonies notified the governments of the British West African colonies that the importation of spirits should be prohibited for the present save under licenses issued on the colonial government and based on imports for 1918, but that licenses were not to be granted for the importation of "trade spirits"; that is, for spirits for sale in the open market. Spirits shipped prior to April 1, however, were to be admitted without a license as before. This importation, however, is understood, cannot be very large for the reason that the supply of spirits in Great Britain is very limited because of the government restrictions arising from the war.

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Rudyard Kipling

The world—that is the great world—rarely buys books. There is a little world that buys books, composed of those who need certain volumes for their work. And there is a tinier world that buys books by their favorite authors because they want them—to have and to keep. I always buy a new volume by Thomas Hardy, by Bernhard Berenson, and by Rudyard Kipling.

So yesterday I purchased "The Years Between," by Kipling, and after reading the dedicatory poem "To the Seven Watchmen," of which the kernel is "But the Kingdom—the Kingdom is within you, said the Man's own mind to the Man." I closed the book, being somewhat of an epicure in reading, enjoying anticipation almost as much as realization, and recalled the pictures that the name Rudyard Kipling evokes.

It was in 1889 that we in London who were living by literary journalism, and trying to induce publishers to waste money on printing our first books, began to talk with awe and wonder about a new Anglo-Indian author called Rudyard Kipling, whom his intimates addressed as Ruddy. We bought, not without difficulty, and read and reread those collections of stories, in blue paper covers, with the imprint of an Indian publisher—"Soldiers Three," "In Black and White," "Under the Deodars" and all the other wonders of prose and verse. For a poet, too, a writer of swinging, haunting verses, who used slang without fear and without reproach, was this young Anglo-Indian who took young literary England by storm.

The duns of Oxford and Cambridge

were rather shy of him at first, but the undergraduates opened their Norfolk jackets to him, and by 1890, when he published "Life's Handicap," and in 1891, "The Light That Failed," he had won his way almost into the ranks of the "best sellers." "Barrack-Room Ballads" was not published till 1892, and by that time even the Quarterly Reviewers were almost ready to accept his violent wayfaring with the conque that Shakespeare spoke. Of course when "Kim" was published Kipling became a classic.

W. E. Henley, who was the most daring and the most determined, if not the most influential literary critic and editor of the day, had prepared the way for the introduction of "Barrack-Room Ballads" into the fterresses of classicism by publishing them week by week in The Scots' Observer. Henley, being joint author with Farmer of "The Slang Dictionary," was as eager for Kipling as a cat for valerian: reading the proofs in the office of The Scots Observer in Westminster, he would roar with laughter and hammer the table with blows of delight. One of the ballads especially pleased him. Turning to me he said: "Will you take this telegram when you go?" He handed it to me. It contained three words: "God bless you!"

Kipling knows all about that.

WAR'S LEGACY TO VLADIVOSTOK

Arthur James Smith in Vancouver (British Columbia) Daily Sun

Vladivostok is really the most curious mixture of nationalities and tongues in Asia at the present time—the streets swarm with officers and men from a score of armies, large and small, and all are bent on discovering some scheme that will assist in the passing of the long weary hours after the routine of barrack life has finished for the day.

The explorer has the misfortune to be quartered in Gornostai barracks or at Second River his excursions to town are rare, usually confined to once a week; if, on the other hand, he happens to be an inmate of No. 5 barracks, which is right on the main street, Svetlanskaya, although a good long mile from the city proper, or the Stationary Hospital, or West barracks, he will have an opportunity to visit town every night if he so chooses and his funds hold out.

Sentries Posted Everywhere

Svetlanskaya is a long and dreary street. It begins somewhere near the eastern end of the Golden Horn and winds its cobblestone and uneven way through the city to a point near the western side of the Horn, and on either side of it is Vladivostok. As it progresses westward it comes upon a better portion of the city, gradually improving until it reaches the business section, where are situated most of the foreign consulates, and military headquarters, and their name is indeed legion. On both sides of the street the traveler sees perhaps a Japanese sentry, bayonet glistening in the sun, alert and unemotional, and wonderfully literal in carrying out orders. On the other side a Tzsch soldier, erect, smart, with the French type of bayonet that does not present such a glittering surface to the sun, mounts guard over the Tzsch headquarters. Farther along the street on the new Russian Army soldiers, armed to the teeth, look after a building that probably acts as headquarters for several Russian officers of high rank. Then comes an American sentry, gazing one of the American buildings, and then a Cossack

“Sight No. 1,” shouted the conductor. “This is the house of the celebrated author, Rudyard Kipling.” The conductor craned his neck, rose on his toes, and said, in an excited voice, “If you will stand up, ladies and gentlemen, you will see the celebrated author in a garden hat, just entering his porch.” Can you wonder that soon afterward Mr. Kipling moved from Rottingdean and settled in a delightful old house near Burwash, in Sussex, where there are no char-a-bancs and no tourists?

Once more I saw him—a chance encounter. I was cycling from Rottingdean to London, and in a puncture American buildings, and then a Cossack

interval at a wayside blacksmith's encountered him in a mess of grease and rags assisting in taking a motorcycle to pieces. That was the mechanical Kipling, the author of the difficult-to-read mechanical, technical stories. There was nothing technical, just sheer inspiration, in the article that appeared in the London Spectator describing how Shakespeare, strolling one afternoon into the pit of the Bankside Theater, fell into conversation with some sailors, plaited hair and rings in their ears, and obtained from them the seafaring knowledge that he used in “The Tempest.” The article was unsigned. We wondered who the author might be; we sought in vain. Years later a “pirate publisher” issued this article as a pamphlet-de-luxe. It was signed Rudyard Kipling. And there was nothing technical about the speech he made at a Royal Academy banquet, one of his rare appearances in public, wherein he gave an account of the first artist, he who took a charred stick from the fire and made a sketch on a rock of his companions bringing home a deer. “How did it go?” I asked a Royal Academician. “Great!” he answered. “Great! We were spellbound.”

It is a chastened Kipling that holds our attention in “The Years Between,” but there is much of the old fire and hit, and more of the fine preacher quality he showed in “Recessional.” Who can wonder? It may be news to some to know that he was the first, after the Kaiser, to call our foes The Hun. This was written in 1914:

For all we have and are,
For all our children's fate
Stand up and take the war;
The Hun is at the gate.

And curiously in this volume he returns to the theme which he worked so beautifully in that “Tempest” article in The Spectator. For in “The Craftsman,” a poem of seven stanzas, the old magic, he tells how Shakespeare garnished the material for his craft—

How, while he hid from Sir Thomas' keepers,
Crouched in a ditch and drenched by the midnight
Dews, he had listened to gypsy Juliet
Rall at the dawning
How on a Sabbath, hushed and compassed—
She being known since her birth to the townsfolk—
Stratford dredged and delivered from Avon

Dripping Ophelia
And that brings me, breaking off from Kipling, to a footnote to a former article in this series. It was on a story by Frank Harris called “The Holy Man,” and I asked what might be the precise significance of the words “(After Tolstoy)” following the title. A correspondent has obliged with the following: “I would like to tell the author of the article that ‘The Holy Man’ is an almost exact copy of ‘The Three Hermits,’ a short story written by Tolstoy, and available at any bookstore.”

I am unable to agree with my correspondent that “The Holy Man” by Frank Harris is an exact copy of “The Three Hermits” by Tolstoy. Frank Harris' tale is better told: it has been shaped into a work of art. He has brought out the points that are so significant to modern truth seekers. “The Holy Man” is a much better story than “The Three Hermits.” And it is very interesting to learn that the idea did not originate with Tolstoy, for following the title “The Three Hermits” he puts this: “An old legend current in the Volga district.”

So here we are face to face with the old discovery so often remade—that there are no new stories; that our familiar tales go back and back. Something, some modern masterpiece, that we regard today as the finest story in the world, may have been told in crooning syllables, and in baby signs, by the first mother to her first child.

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standing outside a tall structure flying a yellow flag, and after that a French sentry, with the Tricolor floating over his head, and then a Chinese sentry, and beyond that again a Japanese garage, carefully watched by a sentry, as all Japanese property in Siberia is guarded.

Just where Svetlanskaya turns down toward the docks is the center of café life in Vladivostok, known to the Canadians as the “Solitary Dog” and the “Aquarium.” The Solitary Dog, whose real name, by the way, is the Golden Horn (but the Russian words sound rather like the name given to it by the Canadians), is a café which is reached by climbing a flight of stairs from the street. Once inside the visitor sees a large and very ordinary looking restaurant, with private boxes above, and an orchestra that is always very good, playing during the stirring hours of the day. The meal is slowly, very slowly, served, and the night rushers on until some member of the party notices that it is near midnight. Then, after producing the necessary rubles and getting into fur hats and coats, the party adjourns to the Aquarium, which is only a few yards away, ready for the real entertainment of the evening.

Midnight Shows

The theaters in Siberia have a playful knack of starting about midnight and continuing the performance until somewhere around 4 or 5 o'clock. As far as Vladivostok is concerned, her theater days have disappeared, and the only entertainment in that line that remains is the Aquarium. Here the boys gather when they feel they must see a show, or somebody has a birthday, or anything else happens along to give a good excuse.

There is probably an act on the boards, somebody is singing a song, in Russian, of course, or giving a Russian dance, and down in the body of the theater there is the continual clamor of voices, for the fun waxes fairly furious as the night wears on.

Outside is the low murmur of the voices from the curious Chinese market, where thousands of Chinese live under the crude torches that light up the place. Along Svetlanskaya a droshky or two may be moving, the tired little hoofs of the ponies clattering monotonously on the slippery cobblestones, and from the darkness of the street, the roar of the motor car being driven in the swift Russian fashion.

In Vladivostok there is a popular entertainment which is known throughout the city as a circus. It is held in a circular building, just off Svetlanskaya, and running up 100 yards or so on a side street, or rather a side path. The performance goes on nightly, and consists chiefly of wrestling matches, with now and then an acrobatic stunt or a few trained animals.

Amusements in Vladivostok

On the lower end of the Golden Horn there was excellent skating, and every day the ice was dotted with people enjoying this sport. The artificial rink put up by the Canadian Y. M. C. A. drew crowds in the afternoon and evening, and was the scene of some exciting hockey matches. The energy of the Canadians in building rinks and arranging games of all sorts before they had been many weeks in Vladivostok was a nine days' wonder with the Russians. To the upper classes it gave a comforting assurance that the boys would be kept there, and to the revolutionary elements it resembled an evil omen. It had been arranged to take over grounds for football and baseball if the troops should be there in the spring and summer and even last winter negotiations were under way for friendly matches between the Canadian and American forces. They had

already indulged in some thrilling games of ice hockey, to the edification and entertainment of the civilians, who wondered at this strenuous exertion in the name of sport.

The moving picture shows, of which there were two, usually put on heavy drama stuff, with some sort of religious mysticism in it, for the Chinese are partial to this sort of picture.

When the Canadian Y. M. C. A. opened its “movie” show, also on the main street, the star attraction was Charlie Chaplin. There were few public entertainments, and the Canadian officers were under a deep debt of gratitude to the British residents, who had regular days upon which they were at home to the officers.

In seeking amusement in a refugee town, with women and children living in freight cars for miles along the track, and the railway station full of families who have lost everything and are reduced to sleeping on stone floors in the bitter Siberian nights, or even in the doorways of the buildings, it is not possible to find the atmosphere necessary to unalloyed enjoyment. And yet it seems so difficult to do anything, for Vladivostok is a city with a normal population of about 50,000, suddenly forced to add at least 200,000 to its numbers, and that without any accommodation, and most of the refugees seem to be women and children.

The great key to the situation is a

curious mixture of nationalities and tongues in Asia at the present time—the streets swarm with officers and men from a score of armies, large and small, and all are bent on discovering some scheme that will assist in the passing of the long weary hours after the routine of barrack life has finished for the day.

The explorer has the misfortune to be quartered in Gornostai barracks or at Second River his excursions to town are rare, usually confined to once a week; if, on the other hand, he happens to be an inmate of No. 5 barracks, which is right on the main street, Svetlanskaya, although a good long mile from the city proper, or the Stationary Hospital, or West barracks, he will have an opportunity to visit town every night if he so chooses and his funds hold out.

Sentries Posted Everywhere

Svetlanskaya is a long and dreary street. It begins somewhere near the eastern end of the Golden Horn and winds its cobblestone and uneven way through the city to a point near the western side of the Horn, and on either side of it is Vladivostok. As it progresses westward it comes upon a better portion of the city, gradually improving until it reaches the business section, where are situated most of the foreign consulates, and military headquarters, and their name is indeed legion. On both sides of the street the traveler sees perhaps a Japanese sentry, bayonet glistening in the sun, alert and unemotional, and wonderfully literal in carrying out orders. On the other side a Tzsch soldier, erect, smart, with the French type of bayonet that does not present such a glittering surface to the sun, mounts guard over the Tzsch headquarters. Farther along the street on the new Russian Army soldiers, armed to the teeth, look after a building that probably acts as headquarters for several Russian officers of high rank. Then comes an American sentry, gazing one of the American buildings, and then a Cossack

“Sight No. 1,” shouted the conductor. “This is the house of the celebrated author, Rudyard Kipling.” The conductor craned his neck, rose on his toes, and said, in an excited voice, “If you will stand up, ladies and gentlemen, you will see the celebrated author in a garden hat, just entering his porch.” Can you wonder that soon afterward Mr. Kipling moved from Rottingdean and settled in a delightful old house near Burwash, in Sussex, where there are no char-a-bancs and no tourists?

Once more I saw him—a chance encounter. I was cycling from Rottingdean to London, and in a puncture American buildings, and then a Cossack

strong central government, ruling the country with an iron hand, and the repairing and putting on working basis of the great Trans-Siberian Railway. Siberia has enormous trade possibilities. Speaking of this railway, how many people realize what a wonderful line it once was? It was possible once to leave Vladivostok and be in London within 14 days. It is the opinion of all well-informed residents of Siberia that the railroad is the key to the economic situation and, until that has been righted, little can be done to improve the conditions prevailing in

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England (April 8)—The session will presently see the revival of a pleasing custom intermitted during the war. Up to and inclusive of the session of 1914 the Speaker was accustomed to entertain members at weekly dinners. The series opened usually within a fortnight of the reassembling of Parliament, by entertainment of the Ministry. It was followed by a dinner given to occupants of the Front Opposition Bench. Private members on both sides next took their turn, the impartiality of the chair, personal and political, being sustained by adoption of alphabetical succession. The course will not open till after peace has been established by treaty, an arrangement obviously necessitated by the fact that, pending the happy day, the Prime Minister and some of his colleagues will be engaged in Paris.

Coming Ministerial Dinner

At the proper moment there will be no difficulty about the ministerial dinner. There will be full attendance of traditional guests. When it comes to the turn of the Opposition leaders, the Speaker will find himself in a quandary. Sir Donald Maclean could muster only something like half a dozen colleagues whose former ministerial rank would qualify them for invitation. There are, of course, the Labor members, led by Mr. Adamson, who by right of numbers have asserted, and in measure had conceded, the position of what, in consecrated parliamentary phrase, is known as His Majesty's Opposition. Assuming their acceptance of invitation, speakers who have presided at the table during the past hundred years would look down from the frames of the portraits hung upon the walls of the dining room upon an unprecedented scene. Their successor in the chair would be found entertaining not one set of leaders of the opposition, but two, each with his chief, its whip, and its organization throughout the constituencies.

Another difficulty will beset the hospitable intention. His diners rank as

state occasions, upon which guests are required to array themselves in court uniform. This is a set of garments not to be found in the wardrobe of the British Labor member. Yet, according to etiquette inflexible from time immemorial, it must be worn by members of the House of Commons at the parliamentary dinner. During recent times it has been operative to the exclusion of a considerable proportion of members, Mr. Gully, whose hospitality during his term of speakership was boundless, created an opportunity of evading this inviolable exclusion. He

informally invited the Labor members and others who, for various reasons, had not possessed themselves of equivalents to “the wedding garment,” to dine with him. They turned up in full number, some in morning dress, others in dinner dress, and spent an evening exceeding in hilarity any one passed by members conscious of court dress and the tendency of an unaccustomed sword to get between their legs.

Among the guests was Mr. Abraham, known among admiring countrymen as “Mabon.” Gifted, in common with many Welshmen, with a fine voice and musical training, he, in obedience to a general call, joined in by the Speaker, at a late stage of the evening chanted “March of the Men of Harlech,” whose stirring chorus was taken up by fellow guests, to the further amazement of the portraits on the wall aforesaid.

John Bright and Court Dress

John Bright compromised on this crucial question of court dress. When acceptance of ministerial office was found to include its use on recurrent occasions he vainly pleaded Quaker objections. Finally yielding on the main question, he remained obdurate upon a minor one. Nothing would induce him to carry about with him a sword, however finickingly made. The question was finally referred to Queen Victoria, who, like her son and heir, a

martinet in these matters, remembering an occasion when the Radical tribune had defended her against popular aspiration of her habit of seclusion, following on the loss of the Prince Consort, graciously authorized dispensation of the lethal weapon. Accordingly, the natural nobility of his appearance, enhanced by his new costume, John Bright, along with his ministerial colleagues, went to court and attended the Speaker's dinners minus the sword.

John Burns took to the sartorial appearance of ministerial uniform as a duck takes to water. To see him on Queen's birthdays and the like ceremonial occasions, bustling about in gold-braided coat and knee breeches, with a cocked hat under his right arm, his left hand toyed with the hilt of his sword, made it difficult to believe that once upon a time he had worn the greasy suit of an engineer on an African river steamboat, and later had harangued a mob of mutinous gas-workers riotously assembled in Trafalgar Square.

Mr. Burt, a Labor member of quite another type, accepted the situation with modest absence alike of protest or exultation. On a memorable occasion he presented himself in a uniform more distinctive even than court dress.

TREATY POWERS OF THE UNITED STATES

David Jayne Hill Defines Them With Relation to Constitution and League of Nations—Overrunning the Limits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Treaty-Making Power Under the Constitution of the United States, was the subject of an address by the Hon. David Jayne Hill, LL. D., yesterday, in Memorial Continental Hall, before George Washington University. He said, in part:

"The government of the United States is a government of delegated powers established by a sovereign people. The Constitution of the United States is the sole charter of that government. Some of its powers are definitely expressed, others are implied, still others are reserved to the states or to the people. The authority of the government of the United States is limited (1) by the terms of the power granted; (2) by the purposes for which it is delegated; and (3) by the distribution of power among its respective agents.

"If the government of the United States decides to adopt the Constitution of a League of Nations, it will do so by becoming a signatory to the so-called 'covenant' which it is intended shall be a part of a treaty of peace. The right of the government to enter into this engagement is derived, if it exists, entirely from the treaty-making power delegated to it in the Constitution of the United States. That power is conferred in the following terms and with the following effect:

"The President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land. Sovereignty Rests in People.

"The question naturally arises, Do the grants of authority contained in the Constitution of the United States authorize the treaty-making power vested in the President, 'by and with the advice and consent of the Senate,' to enter into every conceivable international arrangement? It would appear from the fact that all the power possessed by the President and Senate is delegated power, and not power inherent in these officers; that it is limited not only by the terms of its delegation—that is, to be exercised in conjunction—but by the purposes for which it is delegated. It cannot, therefore, be maintained that, merely because the United States is classed as a sovereign nation, the government, or any part of it, can therefore perform a sovereign act beyond the scope of the purposes for which it was created, for although the Nation is sovereign, the government is not. Complete sovereignty resides in the people as a whole, and not in any or all of the public officers.

"The purposes for which the 'more perfect Union' was formed by 'the people' are: to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.' All these purposes relate exclusively to the interests of the people of the United States. There is no constitutional provision delegating authority to any part of the government for any other purposes. If any other purpose had been contemplated, it would have been expressed.

"For the 'common defense,' where that is the obvious purpose alliances with other powers may, undoubtedly be made; but it is not apparent that these could be formed for other purposes without exceeding the intentions of the Constitution.

President and Senate

"The evident intention of the Constitution is that the President and the Senate should cooperate in the making of treaties. Unfortunately it was not taken into account that public officers are often jealous of their prerogatives, and this very early became manifest in the relations of the President and the Senate. In this contest the President had every advantage. No one has ever doubted that he is the designated medium of communication with foreign governments, and therefore in direct control of the process.

SALVATION ARMY TAKES OVER SALOON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—As an exemplification of its plan to acquire control of as many saloons as possible throughout the United States and, while keeping the bar with its associated furnishings, to substitute soft drinks for the intoxicants formerly dispensed there, the Salvation Army has taken over a hotel right in the heart of this city, and is carrying on a soft drink bar with light refreshments, instead of the former free lunch with intoxicants.

In commenting upon this plan Commander Evangeline Booth has said that the Salvation Army considers that it represents a sort of indirect propaganda against the old drink habit. She also declared that by the time nation-wide prohibition goes into effect, the Salvation Army hoped that several hundred of these soft drink places will be running successfully. Salvation Army officers, it is understood, all over the country have been instructed to take over saloons in this way and transform them into similar social soft drink places.

ENEMY TRADING LISTS WITHDRAWN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Acting concurrently with the competent authorities of the associated governments, the War Trade Board announces that all enemy trading lists heretofore issued or compiled by the War Trade Board will be withdrawn today. On and after today all disabilities heretofore attached to trade and communication with persons included in such lists shall cease to operate and all persons in the United States will be authorized, subject to the other rules and regulations of the War Trade Board, to trade and communicate with all persons outside of the United States with whom trade and communication is prohibited by the Trading With the Enemy Act.

HAWAIIAN SCHOOL BILL IS TABLED

HONOLULU, Territory of Hawaii—The Foreign-Language School Bill, strongly opposed by Japanese educators, was tabled yesterday by the Senate of the territorial Legislature. The bill provided that to obtain certificates, teachers must show a knowledge of the English language, United States history and United States civics. Japanese editors and educators declared that its passage would force Japanese-language schools to close. The Japanese recently adopted resolutions declaring further efforts would be made for "Americanization" and urging that the bill be not passed.

The DASH of YOUTH

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SUITS, TROTTEUR FROCKS, GOWNS, WRAPS, SEMI-TOILETTES BLOUSES and SUMMER NOVELTIES

Prices refreshingly modest

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661 Fifth Avenue, Between 52nd and 53rd Streets, New York

RETURN AT ONCE OF MR. WILSON URGED

Extra Session of Congress Is Also Asked by the President of the United States Chamber of Commerce—Talk on Finance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—In his address before the United States Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, president, insisted that President Wilson should return immediately from France; call Congress in extraordinary session, and begin the settlement of domestic problems. He urged that the Nation continue buying in order that America may be spared any upheavals during the days of adjustment. He denounced immoral profits, and stated that manufacturers must curb their present desires to continue war-margins, and that Labor must be dealt with honorably. He insisted that when Capital is taking an abnormal profit, Labor has an equal right to abnormal wages and the public is the sufferer. He opposed government ownership, stating that it was never farther off in this country than now, but approved rigid governmental control.

Carter Glass, Secretary of the United States Treasury, addressed the delegates on the benefits of the present currency system.

Plans have been approved by the board of the councilors of the chamber for the reorganization of the body into the following departments: Industrial production, including agriculture, manufactures and mining; domestic distribution; wholesale and retail foreign trade; transportation, including railways and shipping; finance; insurance; civic development. In some respects the reorganization is practical, foreign commerce being taken up for the first time, while transportation is understood to include waterway extensions that are now being urged with unprecedented vigor in the middle west and north.

Price Stabilization

Chairman of Industrial Board Replies to Railroad Director

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Refusal of government agencies at this time to cooperate in the movement to stabilize prices at a lower level, based upon an exact determination of costs and a proper consideration of all interests involved, would be fraught with grave consequences to the country. George N. Peck, chairman of the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce, declared in an address yesterday at the annual convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The Industrial Board, he said, did not seek to impose upon the Railroad Administration a schedule of steel prices that were deemed too high by the Director-General.

"Representatives of the Railroad Administration," he continued, "have been urged to bring forward any facts which would assist the board in reaching a conclusion on prices lower than those approved, and never has this urging proved fruitful. The answer of the Railroad Administration has ever been, as it is today, that the price at which the Railroad Administration will buy is within its own discretion."

Mr. Peck defended the board's price agreement policy against Mr. Hines' objection that it gives immunity from the operation of anti-trust laws to the industries involved.

TROOPS FROM FRANCE ARRIVE AT NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The three hundred and fifth and three hundred and sixth field artillery regiments of

the seventy-seventh division, together with officers and casuals, reached this port yesterday on the transport Agamemnon, and it is expected that more units of the division will come in today on the St. Louis and the Louisville. It is hoped that all may arrive in time for the divisional parade set for Tuesday next. The Kroonland also arrived yesterday with 3733 men, mostly belonging to the twenty-eighth division, the Pennsylvania National Guard.

VIVISECTION AND ITS MORALITY

H. C. Merwin Tells New England Opponents That This Is Really Only Point to Be Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In an extemporaneous talk at Tremont Temple, yesterday, before the members of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, Henry C. Merwin, a former lecturer at the Boston University Law School and the Lowell Institute, spoke on the morality of vivisection, emphasizing the fact that "a new spirit of the times" had been brought about by the war. Mr. Merwin declared that the question of vivisection really should be looked at entirely from the standpoint of the morality of the issue involved. To argue from the standpoint of whether vivisection "works or does not work," that is to say, whether any alleged results are claimed to have been obtained from this practice, he said, is beside the question, as the whole issue is a moral one.

No other war in history, asserted Mr. Merwin, so discredited the intellect in its relations to life as the war just ended a war which, he said, was waged and carried on by the most advanced nation in the world from the point of view, that is to say, of so-called natural science.

The United States, declared Mr. Merwin, went into the world war from purely idealistic motives, "roused by the savage cruelty of Twentieth Century barbarians." Mr. Merwin said further:

"A new interest in humanity and in the little brothers of humanity has been developed, and perhaps from this we may feel encouraged in our belief that the cause of anti-vivisection stressed from the standpoint of its morality will win many new friends during the months to come. A case in point is the outburst of protest against the Red Cross appropriation of funds for vivisection."

COTTONSEED PRICE FIXING CONTINUES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Food Administration will probably continue its cottonseed price stabilization policy until the present crop is disposed of, or until peace is proclaimed, it was stated yesterday by officials of the cottonseed division, after a conference with representatives of the industry.

A minimum price for cottonseed on the basis of \$70 a ton producing 41 gallons of oil, has been maintained for several months.

STEVENS SCHOLARSHIP

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In honor of the service of Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, 29 years the president of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union, her associates in that organization plan to establish a Katharine Lent Stevenson Memorial Scholarship in Simmons College to aid in the training of young women for public service. That all the members may have an opportunity to share in this memorial, each of the 12,000 members in the State is asked to give one cent for each year of her presidency, 20 cents, the remainder of the sum to be given by other friends who may wish to give more largely. Gifts from such have already been received.

GERMAN U-BOATS TO HELP VICTORY LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Three German submarines of the U-boat type have arrived here, convoyed by a ship of the United States Navy, to help in floating the Victory Loan. They are manned by selected crews of officers and men of the United States Navy. They are the UC-97, UB-88, and UB-148. The U-111 and U-117 are expected here soon. A sixth, the U-140, of the giant cruiser type, is to be towed across the Atlantic; she was not completed at the time of the armistice signing. The six boats were taken over on March 15, and represent the four types of German submarines.

ATLANTIC FLIGHT AND NAVAL PLANES

Present Indications Are That First Leg of Trans-Oceanic Trip May Be Attempted by NC 1, NC 3, and NC 4 Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—According to present indications the first leg of the trans-Atlantic flight, from Rockaway, Long Island, to Newfoundland, will be attempted by the United States naval planes, NC-1, NC-3, and NC-4, in about a week. Commander John Henry Towers, who will command crew No. 1, says that complete arrangements have been made for patrols and landing places, the exact date for the start depending only on the weather and the readiness of the machines. He adds that this time for starting was decided upon last February, and that it has not been hastened by the imminence of the attempt by fliers representing other nations.

The Americans do not consider the 1150-mile trip to Newfoundland as part of the trans-Atlantic flight. The three machines will make the trip, and will remain moored in a Newfoundland harbor during their week's stay there, before starting on the real flight. Each plane is of 120 feet span, with four high compression Liberty motors. Each will carry a commander navigator, two pilots, a radio operator and an engineer. On the trip to Newfoundland each will carry a mechanic. The NC-3 and NC-4 have had trials, and the NC-1 is fast nearing completion. The names of the three crews are now announced, as follows:

Crew No. 1—Commander J. H. Towers, U. S. N., Washington, District of Columbia; pilots, Commander H. C. Richardson, U. S. N., Shamokin, Pennsylvania, and Lieut. D. H. McCullough, U. S. N. R. F., Fort Royal, Pennsylvania; radio operator, Lieut.-Commander R. A. Lavender, U. S. N., Rockwell City, Iowa; engineer, Machinist L. R. Moore, U. S. N., Grant Island, Nebraska; reserve pilot engineer, Lieut. Braxton Rhodes, U. S. N., Windham, North Carolina.

Crew No. 2—Lieut.-Commander A. C. Read, U. S. N., Lyme, New Hampshire; pilot, Lieut. E. F. Stone, U. S. C. G., Livonia, New York; and Walter Hinman, U. S. N., Van Wert, Ohio; radio operator, Ensign H. C. Rodd, U. S. N. R. F., Cleveland, Ohio; engineer, Chief Special Mechanic E. H. Howard, U. S. N., Patchogue, Long Island; reserve pilot engineer, Lieut. J. L. Breece, U. S. N. R. F., Newport, Rhode Island.

Crew No. 3—Lieut.-Commander P. N. Billinger, U. S. N., Cheraw, South Carolina; pilot, Lieut.-Commander M. A. Mitscher, U. S. N., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and Lieut. L. T. Barin, U. S. N. R. F., Portland, Oregon; radio operator, Lieut. H. Sadenwater, U. S. N. R. F., Brooklyn; engineer, Chief Machinist Mate C. I. Kesiher, U. S. N. S. Eaton, Ohio; reserve pilot engineer, Machinist R. Christensen, U. S. N. S. New York, New York City.

GERMAN U-BOATS TO HELP VICTORY LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Representatives of the motion-picture industry from all over Illinois gathered in Chicago yesterday to register their opposition to a bill in the Legislature for state censorship of motion pictures. The opposition is being led by the newly organized Motion Picture Association of Illinois.

TEACHERS ORGANIZING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Teachers of the Chicago high schools are organizing a new association, which, it is asserted, is for the purpose of permitting the teachers to express their ideas in a body. A final meeting for perfecting the organization is to be held on May 13.

IN OUR DRESSMAKING SALON

Particularizing in a

Blue that is Most Popular

Opponents of Bolshevism in the

United States Organize to

Enlist Support of Those Who

Desire a Stable Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A committee of persons in this city, including Charles Stewart Davison, Richard M. Hurd, Maurice Leon, Dr. William T. Manning, Cleveland Moffett, George Haven Putnam and Benjamin Ide Wheeler, has addressed an appeal to Americans to "combine their influences and their material force and at once give aid to the anti-Bolshevists of Russia." It is declared that "the interests of humanity and of future peace in Europe and America demand that we should enable the decent people of Russia to break the hold of bolshevism and German treachery." Support is sought for the Kolchak and Denikine forces, and it is proposed that a part of the war matériel manufactured for the United States forces might be turned over to them.

"The real Russians," says the appeal, "surely can set up a stable government if once they are freed from the blighting curse of bolshevism and the poisonous influence of Germany, and given a chance of self-determination."

The American Defense Society is distributing throughout the country a circular, entitled "Labor Has Nothing in Common With Bolshevism," written by George Ehrhardt, of the society, in which he urges as a necessity the deportation of disloyal agitators.

"Nine times in ten we welcome the stranger to our shores," says Mr. Ehrhardt. "The few who come only to make trouble, to kill and destroy and tear down, those who, throughout the war, have done everything in their power to despoil their own nests, belong elsewhere. We can get along without them, and, since we are so fundamentally unworthy, they can get along without us. Those who preach anarchy must not be permitted to taint the greater progress which is soon to come, the national prosperity which is already germinating."

In a public speech here denouncing those who spread sedition in the United States, Nelson A. Miles, at one time commanding general of the United States Army, said there were three ways to fight this influence. One he expressed by saying there was not enough land within the United States to hold the returning soldiers and "the treasonable scoundrels intriguing to overthrow the institutions of this country."

Another way was to enact state laws to make seditious utterances a criminal offense. The third was to enthuse into the minds of all the people a deep, strong, earnest patriotism to uphold the Constitution.

IN OUR DRESSMAKING SALON

Particularizing in a

Blue that is Most

Popular

Many and varied are the bits of blue held pre-

ious by fashion. In motifs, braid, piping, embroidery, jewelry, buckles, ribbons, girdles, etc.

In our Dressmaking Salon

we are specializing the most winsome of one-

piece frocks—made-to-order for frock wear.

It is developed from our Paris model.

Of Poiret Twill and Tricotine

PROGRESS MADE BY THE FILIPINOS

People Have Measured Up, They Claim, to All Requirements Specified as to Preparation for National Independence

A previous article on the Philippines was printed in The Christian Science Monitor of April 25.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA, Philippine Islands — The joint resolution of the Philippine Legislature, adopted at a special session in March, outlining the claims of the Filipinos to national independence and defining the purpose of their commission to the United States, describes the progress of the country politically and economically since 1898, and deduces the fact that the Filipinos have demonstrated their efficiency and capacity for self-government. It admits that the islands have been subject to violent political struggles, and that the very first elections, like the latest, were the scenes of many charges and counter-charges by opposing interests of corruption and violence. They assert, however, in spite of this, that the work of the Philippine Assembly, and later of the Philippine Legislature, since an elective Senate was added, shows that there exists in the islands a firm and complete national unity. They claim for the appropriation and other bills passed by the Legislature that they were devoid of selfishness or bargaining practices and showed true statesmanship.

As to internal conditions, they point out that while from 1898 to 1910 the islands were a hot-bed of sedition and revolution, with armed bands in all the mountain ranges, today there is peace throughout the entire archipelago. This has been no easy problem, owing to the great prevalence of banditry and guerilla warfare, during the early days of Spanish rule and the ever-present problem of the half-civilized Moros in the southern islands, who have lived at enmity with the Christian Filipinos for centuries.

Commission Is Permanent

They claim also that throughout this period the Filipino leaders have been in perfect sympathy with the United States Government and ideals, and that even during the period when the Filipinos have been in complete control of the personnel of the civil service, no American in sympathy with the Filipino people has ever been forced to resign his office, and that in cases where they desired to retire, liberal privileges and allowances have been given.

Since they believe that the Filipinos have now measured up to the requirements specified by President McKinley, President Roosevelt, President Wilson, and other United States leaders, as to preparation for independence and establishment of a stable government, they are confident that the generous people of the United States will grant their request, and their sole instruction to the Independence Commission is to ask for independence and get it. The commission is made a permanent body, and is to remain in the United States until it has achieved its object, or until it is abolished by later legislation.

In general, United States residents in the islands recognize that the Filipinos have done very well under United States tutelage in the past 20 years, but the more conservative ones hesitate as to the wisdom of cutting off all ties from the United States under the present disturbed conditions throughout the world. They believe the analogy cited by the Philippine Legislature between conditions in Cuba and the Philippines is an unfortunate one. Although Cuba is right at the doors of the United States, it had four years of military occupation, from 1898 to 1902, and conditions became so bad that on two other occasions, 1906

and 1909, it became necessary for the United States Government to send troops to the islands to bring about peaceful conditions.

Political Struggles

The Americans in the Philippines have noted the same bitter intolerance in political struggles and reluctance to accept the will of the majority, which has been the cause of so much friction, and even bloodshed, in Cuba. Under the United States regime this friction has been harmless, because the aggrieved parties have always had recourse by appealing for justice to the central authorities at Manila. With the United States control at Manila removed, they fear the recurrence of the old troubles.

A further problem is the question of securing guarantees through other powers, particularly Japan, that the independence of the Philippines, once secured, will be respected. The Filipinos themselves are very anxious for such guarantees, but if it appears impossible to get them, they will decide to take their chances at independence without them.

AUTOMOBILE LAWS ARE BEING ENFORCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Massachusetts — Police officers here are active in enforcing the automobile laws among the motorists who pass through Quincy on the way from Boston to the South Shore. Recent Monday morning sessions of the District Court have been notable for the number of cases based upon alleged violations of the statutes relating to the operation of automobiles on the public highways, and which have included several instances of operating motor vehicles while under the influence of liquor.

Last week Lewis Pitts of Weymouth, Massachusetts, was sentenced to 30 days in the House of Correction for his second conviction of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor. He appealed and provided bonds of \$300 for his appearance in the Superior Court. His first conviction for a similar offense came about six weeks before, when he was fined \$50, which he paid, the judge recommending that he be allowed to hold his license pending further investigation of the case. His license is now revoked.

Monday morning's session of the court was taken up largely in disposing of automobile cases. William C. Michell was fined \$50 for operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor. William Korte was also fined \$50 for a similar offense. Under the action of the automobile law, the clerk of the court sends the record to the Massachusetts Highway Commission, and the licenses of the convicted defendants are automatically revoked. Officials of the city say that defiance of the automobile laws and ordinances will continue to result in arrests or summonses to court until violations have ceased.

CONSUL ALLEGES ILLEGAL SEARCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama — The legality of searching the office of a consular agent of another government for the purpose of enforcing the prohibition laws in Alabama has been brought into question by N. C. Pandolfo, consular agent for Italy at Birmingham.

The situation became known when Mr. Pandolfo filed three suits in the circuit court here, each seeking to recover \$25,000 damages against J. C. Hartsfield, sheriff of Jefferson County, his sureties, and two deputy sheriffs, alleging wrongful search. It is set forth that search was made in the office of the consular agent, in his home, and also in the premises of the Venus Chemical Company, of which Mr. Pandolfo is president, and which adjoins the offices of the consular agent.

DRY LAW RESULTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

One Year of Dry Conditions in State Has Decreased Arrests and Prison Population and Closed Several County Jails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — One year of prohibition in New Hampshire has decreased the number of arrests for drunkenness, decreased the population of jails and the state prison, closed up jails in about one-third of the counties, prevented further increase in the cost of maintenance of public charges, and so commanded the people that the New Hampshire Legislature, at its recent session, upheld and strengthened the law and defeated all efforts to legalize a traffic in imitations of beer.

Under the present state prohibition law, New Hampshire will close its first year on May 1, when the amendments made by the last Legislature will go into effect. It is expected that they will operate to make the State more bone dry than ever and provide a greater incentive for local authorities to strongly enforce the law.

Cases of violation before the Federal Court of illegal transportation of liquor from Massachusetts into New Hampshire decreased from 320 convictions at the first session of court after the State went dry to 150 for the April session. Upward of \$22,000 have been collected in this court alone for fines, in addition to costs of prosecution and confiscation of liquor.

Arrests for drunkenness in the eight largest wet cities of the State during the past year as compared with the year beginning May 1, 1917, during which saloons operated have been as follows:

City	Under License	Prohibition
Berlin	1,202	118
Concord	472	108
Dover	401	106
Franklin	362	14
Manchester	3,161	620
Nashua	741	308
Portsmouth	1,192	285
Somersworth	167	28
Total	7,698	1,695

Under the new law, arrests for a similar offense came about six weeks before, when he was fined \$50, which he paid, the judge recommending that he be allowed to hold his license pending further investigation of the case. His license is now revoked.

Monday morning's session of the court was taken up largely in disposing of automobile cases. William C. Michell was fined \$50 for operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor. William Korte was also fined \$50 for a similar offense. Under the action of the automobile law, the clerk of the court sends the record to the Massachusetts Highway Commission, and the licenses of the convicted defendants are automatically revoked. Officials of the city say that defiance of the automobile laws and ordinances will continue to result in arrests or summonses to court until violations have ceased.

Brownsville tenants are uniting in

HIGH RENT PROBLEM IN NEW YORK CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — Mayor Gainer has announced that the city will contest the proposal of the Providence Telephone Company to increase its rates if any means of so doing can be found. The Mayor says that the city still has six years of a 10-year contract with the company, under which the rates to be charged to subscribers are determined. In view of this agreement the Mayor proposes to find out if rates can be increased by authority of the federal government and the contract with the Public Utilities Commission be entirely ignored.

Rates May Be Contested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York — The high rent problem has become a topic of wide discussion in this city, and the Mayor's committee on rent prorotyping will hold a mass meeting on the subject at City Hall this afternoon. Two bills, designed to relieve the shortage of apartments, have been drawn up, and will be considered at the meetings. They would, it is estimated, add about 50,000 apartments to the city's number, now much too small to satisfy the demand.

Brownsville tenants are uniting in

the fight for the new rates.

Believing that the right of the people to achieve any future orderly social advance by way of amendment to the Constitution is linked up with due respect for the prohibition amendment, the allied citizens of America organization upholds the Constitution as a living thing, answerable to the moral aspirations of the people and subject to amendment to protect all true human rights, and is against its mere "preservation" as a rigid bulwark of reaction or refuge of special

interests.

Members of this committee are to be appointed by the Mayor of New Orleans, the senior judge of the United States Court, the Louisiana State Supreme Court, and the two remaining by the fiduciary corporation which guarantees the trust. The committee will begin the immediate handling of several large bequests which have been left with various banks and trust companies of the city.

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CLAUSES PROPOSED FOR PEACE TREATY

Nine Basic Ideas, Favored by Commission on Industrial Labor Legislation, Include Eight-Hour Day and Weekly Rest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is given much credit in Washington for the adoption by the Peace Conference, in plenary session on Monday, of the nine clauses proposed by the Commission on International Labor. Mr. Gompers worked vigorously in Paris for this result.

While radical Labor agitators criticize the objects for which Mr. Gompers worked as not being sufficiently revolutionary, it is believed that the great body of workers in the United States and other countries not under Bolshevik domination will recognize a long stride forward by Labor in the incorporation in the peace treaty of the nine clauses.

The eight-hour day, one day of rest a week, abolition of child labor, equality of pay for men and women for equal work, and right of association for lawful purposes, to cite the principal clauses, are not made compulsory in the nations signing the treaty, but are set forth as standards toward which all nations should work. Permanent machinery for promoting this program is provided in the plan for a League of Nations.

The text of the clauses as given out by the State Department yesterday are as follows:

Labor Not a Commodity

"First—The guiding principle above enunciated that Labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

"Second—The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.

"Third—The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country.

"Fourth—The adoption of an eight-hour day or a 48-hour week, as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been obtained.

"Fifth—The adoption of a weekly rest of at least 24 hours, which should include Sunday whenever practicable.

"Sixth—The abolition of child labor and the imposition of such limitations on the labor of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

Equal Pay for Men and Women

"Seventh—The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

"Eighth—The standard set by law in each country with respect to the condition of Labor should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

"Ninth—Each state should make provision for a system of inspection, in which women should take part in order to insure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employees.

"Without claiming that these methods and principles are either complete or final, the high contracting parties are of opinion that they are well fitted to guide the policy of the League of Nations, and that if adopted by the industrial communities who are members of the league and safeguarded in practice by an adequate system of such inspection, they will confer lasting benefits upon the wage earner of the world."

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A correction on the text of the covenant of the League of Nations received by cable at the State Department yesterday made the first sentence of Article 5 read as follows:

"Except where otherwise expressly provided in this covenant or by the terms of this treaty, decision at any meeting of the assembly or council shall require the agreement of all the members of the league represented at the meeting."

The words "or by the terms of this treaty" are added.

Another correction substituted the word "natives" for "nations" in Article 22, where the military training of natives is referred to.

INCREASE SHOWN IN PUBLIC WORKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Marked improvement in the last month in the letting of contracts for public works is indicated in reports to Col. Arthur Woods, assistant to the Secretary of War. Out of \$41,204,100 available for public works in 18 cities on April 1, contracts have been let for construction costing \$25,345,500. The government, Col. Woods said, is trying to show states and municipalities the advantage of starting public improvements now, as a means of helping business.

TELEPHONE RATE CASE SET FOR MAY 5

BOSTON, Massachusetts—William H. Hitchcock, Assistant Attorney-General, announced yesterday that the United States Supreme Court has set May 5 as the date for the hearing on the question of whether or not the Public Service Commission of Massachusetts has full jurisdiction over the regulation of intrastate telephone

rates after and notwithstanding action by the President under the joint resolution of Congress, July 16, 1918.

This will be the final stage in the battle over the Postmaster-General's standardized telephone rates for the country, which became effective on Jan. 21, and which represented a large increase in rates in Massachusetts. Incidentally a further increase has now been ordered by the Postmaster-General to take effect on May 1.

MARTIAL LAW IN INDIANA CITY

Troops Sent to Linton, Following a Disturbance Due to Strike by the Telephone Girls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINTON, Indiana—Militiamen and police are patrolling this city, which is under martial law, and many business houses are closed, as a result of a riot on Monday night over a telephone strike.

A proclamation issued by Governor Goodrich said: "I hereby proclaim and declare the city of Linton and its immediate environs to be in a state of riot and insurrection against the laws of the commonwealth and the peace and dignity of the State, and I do hereby proclaim martial law throughout said city and throughout the territory adjacent thereto, and for a distance of five miles in all directions from the boundaries of said city."

The telephone operators here struck last Thursday for higher wages, shorter hours and recognition of their union. Eight girl strike breakers came from Indianapolis and their substitution for the striking girls was the cause of an indignation meeting on Monday night, which precipitated the riot. A crowd broke in the doors and windows of the telephone exchange, and caused the strike-breakers to flee.

Two companies of state militia were ordered to Linton Monday night. Governor Goodrich has directed officials here to obtain the names of every person taking part in the telephone disturbance, and turn them over to the federal authorities. Members of the state labor commission will attempt to settle.

SMALL RAILROADS EXPECT RELIEF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado—Small railroads in Colorado, undergoing difficulties at the present time, find encouragement in the personal view of Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, that before returning the railroads of the country to private ownership they should be consolidated into not more than a score of systems, allying the weaker lines with the stronger. Mr. Hines told the Denver Civic and Commercial Association this would permit fair rate making and earnings. The Governor made a personal appeal to the Director-General for assistance toward saving the Colorado Midland and the Denver & Salt Lake railroads in Colorado, from the junk pile.

To a large gathering of business men, Mr. Hines imparted his belief that the number of railroad systems should be compulsorily reduced, that the government guarantee their earnings, and the railroads' initiative should be stimulated.

NEW ARMY REGISTER GIVES OFFICER LIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—May milk in New York City will not cost the consumer any more than he paid in April, although the producer will receive an increase averaging a little more than half a cent a quart. To the consumer the price will remain at 17 cents for Grade A, 15 cents for Grade B, and 11 cents for loose milk. This May price is the best ever received by the dairymen for May milk. It is 26 cents more than was paid for April milk and 60 cents more than for May milk last year.

The new issue gives Peyton C. March and John J. Pershing as holding the rank of general, and lists Hunter Liggett and Robert L. Bullard as the only lieutenant-generals. Leonard Wood heads the list of permanent major-generals, which now includes 93 names. There are 202 brigadiers, 1472 colonels, and 1405 lieutenant-colonels. In all, 11,491 officers are listed as in the regular army.

RELIEF WORK COMMENDED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—King Alexander of Greece has tendered thanks to the American people for assistance they gave through the American Red Cross to Greek refugees in France. A cable from Athens to the Red Cross headquarters here stated that the King had received the members of the Red Cross commission to the Balkans, headed by Lieut.-Col. Henry W. Anderson of Richmond, Virginia, and had praised highly their work and the generosity of the American people.

Such men welcome the protection afforded by American Credit Insurance. By adopting this service of safety, prudence and wise economy, the difference between what they have and what they owe—their net worth—increases in the right way.

Every manufacturer and jobber, whatever the size of his business, may have the service and protection which the American provides for a small and fixed charge. Our new booklet, "A Billion of Business", will be sent free upon request. Get a copy.

SLIGHT DECREASE IN COST OF LIVING

National Industrial Conference Board Finds a Decline of 3 Per Cent in United States Since Armistice Was Signed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Cost of living for American wage-earners declined less than 3 per cent during the period from the signing of the armistice to the first week of March, 1919, according to a preliminary statement just issued by the National Industrial Conference Board. In March, 1919, the cost of living was still approximately 60 cents to 65 per cent above the pre-war level, as contrasted with an increase of 65 per cent to 70 per cent in November, 1918, and of 50 to 55 per cent in June, 1918, as brought out by the board's two previous studies of the subject.

Changes since November, 1918, in the average cost of the different items entering into the budget were:

All items	2.8% decrease
Food	4.4% decrease
Shelter	1.7% increase
Clothing	6.2% decrease
Fuel, heat and light	1.3% increase
Sundries	No change

For the entire period July, 1914—March, 1919, the increases in the respective items were:

All items	61.3%
Food	75%
Shelter	22%
Clothing	81%
Fuel, heat and light	57%
Sundries	55%

In estimating the change in the budget as a whole, the constituent items have been given the following relative importance: food, 43 per cent of the total; shelter, 18 per cent; clothing, 13 per cent; fuel, heat and light, 6 per cent; sundries, 20 per cent. These percentages are averages of the actual expenditures of several thousand families, based on the results of investigations by authoritative agencies. While families differ in the apportionment of their incomes among the separate budget items, the distribution for normal families does not vary widely from these averages. Hence, with any reasonable allocation of items in the budget, changes in the total cost of living are fairly uniform, and an estimate of 60 per cent to 65 per cent as the increase between July, 1914, and March, 1919, is broadly representative. It should be emphasized, however, that conditions among different families in different sections of the country may at times necessitate a slight revision of these averages to make them applicable in specific cases. This is especially true in the case of rents. With the data here given, however, the estimates can easily be modified to meet local conditions.

A comparison of the results of the three cost-of-living studies thus far made by the National Industrial Conference Board is given in the following table:

Increases in the Cost of Living for Wage-Earners in Average American Communities, July, 1914—March, 1919, by Separate Budget Items

July '14	July '14	July '14	June '18	Nov '18	Mar '19
Budget Items	62.3	65.9	61.3		
Food	67	83	75		
Shelter	15	20	22		
Clothing	77	93	81		
Fuel, heat & light	45	55	57		
Sundries	50	55	55		

NO RAISE IN MILK PRICE IN NEW YORK

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NEW YORK, New York—May milk in New York City will not cost the consumer any more than he paid in April, although the producer will receive an increase averaging a little more than half a cent a quart. To the consumer the price will remain at 17 cents for Grade A, 15 cents for Grade B, and 11 cents for loose milk. This May price is the best ever received by the dairymen for May milk. It is 26 cents more than was paid for April milk and 60 cents more than for May milk last year.

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RADICAL CHANGES IN EDUCATION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The American Defense Society, to be organized on May 17 by the American Federation of Labor, will have their attention called to the need for preserving America from the menace of anarchy and lawlessness, to be observed May 17 by the American Defense Society, which has planned a nation-wide celebration of the ideals and institutions of America for that day. This is a feature of the society's campaign against bolshevism.

SUGAR RULING MODIFIED

CHICAGO, Illinois—The ruling of the Federal Trade Commission last June that Sears, Roebuck & Co. must not sell sugar at less than cost, was modified by the United States Court of Appeals here yesterday. The court sustained the commission's contention that the company must not injure competitors by advertising that the cheapness of the sugar was due to huge buying power, but held that it could sell at any price it chose.

The massive construction, colossal strength, gigantic motive power, speed in operation, power of endurance and reserve energy possessed by Selden Trucks give them the power to handle the big hauling jobs on a profitable basis.

One to Five Ton Worm Drive Models. Ask us for full information.

It has been SELDEN since 1877

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New York City

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2334-6-8 Michigan Avenue

Chicago, Ill.

GERHARDT & CO.

12 East 46th St. opp. Ritz Carlton

New York

Special Display

of Model Hats

during Month of May

Moderate Prices

many of the present forms of class instruction. This sort of change in the schools is long overdue. The schools will have to be reconstituted.

Though Massachusetts is far behind many other states in the field of education, Dr. Eliot hoped that dating from the present period a great change would take place. For the world war should certainly have awakened us all to the truth of things as they are. Dr. Eliot, when called to the floor by the president of the club, was introduced as "the teacher of us all." He told his hearers that pupils must enjoy themselves every minute that they are in school. This is now the unusual; just a few that have this characteristic.

There is one instance in New York City where, when

REPRESSION NOT A CURE FOR UNREST

Former Governor Bass, in Shipping Board Report, Says Labor Must Be Assured Its Fair Share of Its Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Radical industrial reforms, including assurance to Labor of a substantial voice in determining the distribution between Capital and Labor, of the profits of production, are advocated by Robert P. Bass, former Governor of New Hampshire, in his report covering the period of his service as director of the marine and dock industrial relations division of the United States Shipping Board, from which position he resigned on Dec. 31, 1918. Mr. Bass considers that the only hope that the United States may escape the present industrial turmoil lies in the development and early application by the government of a constructive industrial program, with provision for education or publicity. He summarizes, as follows, the steps which he believes necessary:

"The government should systematically inform both employers and employees in regard to many matters of the utmost interest and importance to each. It should acquaint Labor with the government's activities and service to Labor in the past. It should create in Labor an appreciation of its joint interest with Capital and with the government in the problems of production. Satisfactory assurance should be given that Labor will have a substantial voice in determining the distribution between Capital and Labor of the profits of production. Labor should be promised its reasonable share of any increase in production.

"There should be a joint determination of wages, hours, and conditions of work. Based on the foregoing principles, great emphasis should be placed on Labor's interest and responsibility in the processes of production. Finally, there should be a detailed analysis and full explanation of all the processes and problems of production, accompanied by explanations to each group of workmen as to the particular way in which they can facilitate and improve these processes.

"I believe that we have emphatically come to the time when we must make it clear to the workman himself that production is his problem and that he will profit or suffer in direct degree as this problem is effectively or ineffectively handled. In order to make this possible, Labor must be given its full responsibility, together with the power to act in relation to that responsibility.

"The time has passed when the appeal to patriotism will have any influence. Revolutionary industrial propaganda can never be stilled by arbitrary suppression, by court decisions, by imprisonment, or by strong-arm methods. In my opinion, the use of these methods constitutes grave national danger. It will jeopardize our whole industrial organization and present system of civilized development, and will destroy our present form of government. The kind of disorganizing propaganda now so far-reaching in its scope cannot be successfully combated by enlightened, sound, and universal education among those whom this propaganda is intended to reach."

In respect of the shipping and longshore situation in particular, Mr. Bass recommends that the Shipping Board continue to maintain a division of industrial relations; that agreements be made with marine and dock Labor unions providing for arbitration of all differences and fixing of wages and working conditions through such a division; that boards affiliated with such division be established in the chief seaports, with representatives of employers and employees, to hear grievances and adjust minor differences; that general standards be established by the division for Labor conditions on board ship and at docks, and that employees be shown their interest in the permanent success of the merchant marine and how they can improve their own conditions by increasing the efficiency of the service.

ONE BIG UNION IDEA HAS SLOW PROGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
CALGARY, Alberta—The One Big Union proposition adopted by the Western Federation of Labor convention, is not receiving as ready an acceptance amongst labor unions and labor men as was anticipated. Many trade unions throughout the Province have expressed disfavor of the plan.

Alexander Ross, M. L. A. for West Calgary, the labor representative in the Alberta Legislature, contends that the idea is merely an I. W. W. proposition, and speaking before the Calgary Trades and Labor Council, advised the council that they learn more about what is meant by the One Big Union before they take steps in the matter.

Suspicion has been aroused by the fact that the One Big Union in the United States, with headquarters in Chicago, incorporates the I. W. W. Tom Shannon, the former secretary of Diamond City local, United Mine Workers of America, recently deported by the Mounted Police as an I. W. W. agitator after spending two months in jail for having I. W. W. literature in his possession, was known to be connected with the American One Big Union, and was believed to have been sent here by workers of that organization in Butte.

Montana, to launch in the coal fields a One Big Union in western Canada.

The Edmonton Trades and Labor Council, after discussing the proposition, turned it down. The Trades and Labor Council of Medicine Hat repudiated the action of the Calgary convention in forwarding greetings to the Bolsheviks and Spartacists in Russia and Germany. Delegate Bellamy, who presented the report of the Calgary convention, advised that no definite action as to the proposed formation of the One Big Union be taken until such time as referendum propaganda be received, when a general meeting could discuss the question. The formation of the One Big Union would smash Labor instead of cementing it, Delegate Bellamy claimed, and would create a gulf between the socialist and crafts union movements, both of which have one ultimate end in view, the emancipation of the worker, but who work upon entirely different lines in their endeavors to attain that end.

At a meeting of the executive board called to discuss the action of the western conference, and also to receive reports of the delegates attending the policy committee at Indianapolis, Indiana, the report of the sub-committee at Indianapolis adopted by the policy committee there was adopted. This report concurs in the recommendation of President Hayes and declares for a six-hour work day and five days per week; in the recommendation that all mine workers of the country receive a substantial increase on all existing tonnage, day work, yardage, and dead work prices; declares for the nationalization and democratic management of all coal mines in the United States; recommends three resident international officials be empowered to draft or have drafted a tentative draft of bill to be presented to Congress providing for the nationalization of mines; recommends an extensive and intensive campaign of organization; the international policy that the supplemental agreement in the anthracite regions which carries the increase in wages secured in November, 1918, shall remain in full force and effect until the expiration of the basic anthracite agreement.

The Commercial Federation of Canada, an organization of employers designed to look after the interests of employers at the capital and elsewhere, states that the bill will forward as rehabilitation measure, but that in reality it is an unemployment benefit and old-age pension proposition. "This measure," says the federation, "is initiating one of the most vicious and dangerous systems and will be next to a complete system of health insurance."

The bill proposes to establish an "industrial rehabilitation fund for the support of vocational reeducation and rehabilitation of workmen disabled in industry" by exacting from employers \$500 for each instance of accidents of a certain class for which they are not now liable. Insurance experts state that the proposed fund, which would approximate only \$125,000 a year, would be wholly inadequate to meet the ends in view and that the operation of the law would cost the State \$10,000,000 a year. They assert that at the end of two years the fund would prove so inadequate that the Industrial Accident Commission would come before the Legislature demanding an increased appropriation to carry on the work.

The Commercial Federation says: "This bill is dangerous because it places on the statute books a system of out-of-work benefits and old-age pensions. Under the law today the workman who suffers disability is given compensation for 60 or 80 weeks. This provides what is called a 'definite accommodation period.' He is given approximately a year in which to adapt himself to his condition. Under the present system many men go to work after a few weeks of disability and draw both their wages and compensation until the end of the 60 weeks, but if this out-of-work benefit fund were to become established, a great many who go to work now will refrain from doing so, knowing that they can get more at the end of 60 weeks. Thus, instead of encouraging men to go to work and get back into industry again, the proposed law would have the opposite effect and would deliberately pauperize these men."

This organization opposes the measure on the ground that "the more the State does for the individual the less the individual will do for himself."

The provisions of the bill pertaining to what insurance experts call the old age and invalidity features, and which are regarded by its opponents as most objectionable, have been eliminated in committee.

CANADA'S PROBLEM OF MINIMUM WAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

ST. JOHN, New Brunswick—A prediction that Canadian cotton mills will be working overtime this season and that a very favorable condition will obtain in the cotton trade in the country was made here by Mr. E. A. Robertson, one of the chief executives of the Dominion Textiles, Limited, a foremost Canadian textile corporation. "I am of the opinion," Mr. Robertson said, "that the Canadian cotton mills will have all the business they can take care of during the coming season." Discussing a report that United States cotton manufacturers would go to Great Britain to compete with the mill owners here, Mr. Robertson expressed the opinion that the report was probably exaggerated.

CHAIN OF STATE PARKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan—The House of the Michigan Legislature has passed a bill intended to put into effect the plan of Governor Sleeper for a chain of state parks along the shores of the Great Lakes and on inland lakes and rivers. The bill creates a commission of 10 members and appropriates \$75,000 a year to acquire the necessary property.

Children Must Play

Boys and girls must play—and play they should—but all children's games require a great deal of foot action. On this account the proper shoe is of utmost importance. It must be built strong enough to withstand the roughness of play, along comfortable lines and of the correct design to permit the foot to develop naturally. In these important details, as in all others, the Coward Shoe for Children stands in the front rank.

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POSSIBLE DIVISION IN CARLIST POLICY

Jaimist Organizations Are Endeavoring to Prevent Party Being Split—Paper Says New Pretender May Be Necessary

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—What is properly regarded as the Carlist comedy could hardly be more entertaining than it is, if reality is to be maintained. It is suggested that the most logical outcome of events and difficulties that have arisen would be that a Pretender to the Pretendence, one of the same lineage, should arise and be adopted, and that there should be a mighty struggle between them as to who should be regarded as real Pretender by the people in general, and what the present one, Don Jaime, always is to his supporters—"el Rey." To speak of him as anything but "the King," and that with great veneration, would be regarded as being faithless to a good Spanish cause and unworthy to be a Traditionalist. This adoption of another pretender might really materialize at the present moment if there were one with the full lineage qualifications and acceptable to the people, as there is not.

Were There Other Pretenders?

Good pretenders are very scarce in these days, and it is murmured that Don Jaime knows that very well and is acting accordingly. They say that if there were two or three others ready to step into his shoes, he would be very much less arrogant, especially since, as pretenders go, this one of Spain is a good one with considerable prospects. But the whole business of being pretender has considerably depreciated in recent years, when even kings themselves have been falling so fast in value. Therefore the prevailing attitude of those who represent the accusations of the leader that, against his desires, they played the pro-German game much too strongly during the war and have prejudiced the whole position accordingly, is in favor of continuing what they call the Traditionalist ideal. They also resent Don Jaime's sudden seizure of the organizations and the party newspaper, *El Correo Español* (the chief of this section, which asserts, perhaps with too much confidence, that it has a majority behind it, being Mr. Vazquez de Mella), and favor remaining faithful to the "ideal" while at the same time disavowing Don Jaime and refusing to have anything to do with him or to regard him as even a possible king in any circumstances whatever. Their position would then be one of unwilling acquiescence in the reign of the monarchy or government. It is not a case of republic or monarchy, or any other such striking change. It is simply a matter of one line of monarchs or another, and they are both Bourbons with probably much the same ideas about the way in which they would control or try to control the country, though, of course, Don Jaime suggests that in various ways he would approach much nearer to the Spanish millennium than does Don Alfonso. The latter, however, according to his lights does well and means well. It comes to this, then, that in their determination to "expel" Don Jaime—to use their own term—and to be more than ever faithful to the Traditionalist "ideal," the Mellians are setting out to follow and be faithful to an idea which is so very vague as to be represented really and literally as nothing.

Was the Pretender a Prisoner?

Don Jaime is hardly more logical at the moment, and it is declared against him that he has been even less so in the immediate past, when he evidently coquetted with both the pro-German and pro-Entente ideas, being uncertain as to who would win the war; and while he was dining with the rulers of the Central Powers he was giving information and having it industriously circulated for him by his fidus Achates, Don Francisco Melgar, that he was suffering horribly all the time as a prisoner of one of those Central Powers, Austria to wit. There is much that needs explanation. And now, with at least a strong section of the Carlist Party against him, making it impossible almost that in any circumstances his pretension could succeed, he is reforming his organizations and appointing new officers. Spaniards in general are drawing their own conclusions, and certainly the Traditionalist cause is not being enhanced.

There are examples at Barcelona of the odd developments of this most

quixotic comedy. Catalonia, and Barcelona with it, has felt that it is in a peculiarly difficult position in this affair, and would rather it had not arisen, for with nearly all Catalonia calling for autonomy, with more than a suggestion that it would prefer it under a Republican régime, it is inconvenient that any pronouncement should have to be made on a choice of kings, and orders were sent out from Carlist regional headquarters that all the faithful should be as silent and reserved as possible on this subject. But the attractions of the dispute have been too much for them, and they have been led into very open participation. It developed the other night into a street brawl in Barcelona in which neither Carlist nor dissentient Carlism appeared at its best or did itself credit.

Catalans and Carlists

The dissentients, those who resent the attitude of Don Jaime and would have no more of him, determined to have a banquet to themselves, since everything in Spain is celebrated by a festival of some kind. At this function they became so enthusiastic in their dissent that nothing would satisfy them but that they should proceed from the banqueting hall to the exterior of the premises of the Carlist Club, which they did accordingly, and there demonstrated with cries of "Down with the Regional Committee!"

"Down with the Correo Catalán!" the latter being the Jaimist organ. This made the good Carlists or Jaimists inside the club very angry, and they went out into the street with the intention of expressing themselves with emphasis. A general fight resulted, and the upshot of this outbreak of civil war in the Carlist ranks was that the headquarters of the Jaimists were invaded by the dissenters, and the portrait of Don Jaime torn down from the walls, because, according to the manifestoes issued, those who disobeyed him ought no longer to be admitted to the club. Only with great difficulty was peace established again, and then the police guarded the entrance to the club and also the offices of the Correo Catalán.

Another exciting affair of a different kind has been the case of the expulsion of Don Dalmacio Iglesias, hitherto a high officer in the Pretender set in Barcelona, from the exclusive circles of traditionalism. What Mr. Iglesias has done is this: There is a newspaper called the *Gaceta de Cataluña*, which is decidedly dynamic in its politics, that is to say it is for King Alfonso, and against republics, pretenders, or anything else. In this newspaper, Mr. Iglesias, the great Traditionalist, most incontinently as it seemed, has been running a campaign against the bill for autonomy as prepared by the Catalonian Mancomunidad, which bill was strongly supported by the Traditionalist Club which has its headquarters in the Calle de Pueria Ferrisa, and which ranks as a first-class Pretender organization. The club had a hand in the preparation of this bill, and issued a note to the Traditionalist members of the municipal councils throughout Catalonia asking them to support it. Therefore they viewed with disgust the action of Mr. Iglesias and passed a resolution to that effect. At the same time they observed that he was present at a function of the Social Defense Club, and it had become known that he was a member thereof, so they called upon him to resign his membership of that body or be expelled from the Traditionalist organization. Another resolution was passed calling the attention of the Carlist Regionalist authorities to the shocking conduct of this renegade. Mr. Iglesias defied the lot, and proceeded happily on his way.

The Madrid newspaper, *El Dia*, one of the most ardent of the Germanophiles group during the war, is naturally against Don Jaime in this curious crisis. It says that it is useless to attempt to interview Mr. Mella, as he is prisoner among a mountain of papers with which he is engrossed, and is continually dictating to his typists such a sentence as: "We may state that the person of Don Jaime does not interest Mr. Mella at all, but only the doctrines which Don Jaime has scarcely defended." One who is closely attached to Mr. Mella has told *El Dia* that "Don Jaime is no longer our King." The newspaper says that the attitude of Don Jaime at present explains many things in connection with Traditionalist political action that had seemed mysterious. Now Don Jaime was without a party. It was soon to be shown that he had been speaking as a Germanophile. The newspaper added that a new pretender would have to be set up.

Meetings are being held by Jaimist organizations all over Spain. At the Traditionalist Club at Zaragoza there has been one at which there was a long and excited debate on the policy to be pursued, ending with the appointment of a special committee of three members to consider the question, with a special view to preventing the Jaimist forces from being divided. At San Sebastian there has been an assembly of the representatives of the various Jaimist organizations in the surrounding district, 183 in all, at

which it was also insisted that for the sake of religion, the country, the laws, and the great ideals for which the cause stood, the Jaimist forces should remain united, the necessity never being so great as now, and a meeting of the provincial assembly to discuss and decide upon the question on these lines was called for.

There have been other such meetings in various parts; but while in some cases unity has been called for, some gatherings have shown themselves attached to one side and some to the other. It would appear that a majority of the provincial associations are on the side of Don Jaime. In the meantime the Jaimist headquarters have sent out a note urging that there should be a stop put to all this sort of thing, and that it is stupid to consider that a conflict can arise upon a supposed division between Don Jaime and Mr. Mella. It is evidently feared that the party may go to pieces if such divisions are persisted in, and it is urged that they are against the spirit of Don Jaime's manifesto.

MOROCCAN WOOLS IN FOREIGN MARKETS

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Morocco

TANGIER, Morocco—L'Information Marocaine, of a recent date, quotes from the Bulletin des Halles in regard to Moroccan wools, and the position they are capable of taking on the European market. Morocco's stock of sheep, the article says, is very considerable, and amounts to about 5,000,000 head. The wool furnished by these sheep resembles the merinos of Spain, and consists of three definite classes—the Aboudia, Urdighia, and Beldia.

The Aboudia wool, when in its greasy state, is of rather a grayish appearance, with fibers of equal fineness and length, corresponding in fineness to the good types of cross-bred wools of Roubaix and Tourcoing; an average fleece weighs 1700 grammes and gives a return of 42 to 46 per cent when washed. The Urdighia wools are fair in the matter of fineness and may be compared with cross-bred wools of the second class of Roubaix and Tourcoing, the return in washed wool reaching 40 to 45 per cent. Beldia, which is very different from the others, gives a return of from 30 to 47 per cent of washed wool, and the fibers are irregular.

Morocco can therefore furnish some of France's needs. In the north, between the Riff and the course of the Bou Regreg, there are about 300,000 sheep capable of supplying more than 500,000 kilos of Aboudia wool; in the center, between the Bou Regreg and the Um-er-Rheia, there are some 450,000 sheep which will furnish nearly 800,000 kilos of Urdighia, while toward the south, from the course of the Um-er-Rheia to the Atlas, it is reckoned there are about 3,200,000 sheep giving nearly 6,000,000 kilos of Beldia wool.

About two-fifths of the clip can be exported; Morocco therefore can give 2500 to 3000 tons of wool, which though of inferior quality to the wools of Australia and South America, can, if the flocks are improved, be of use to France.

METZ FORTS TO BE RENAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The Minister of War, Mr. Clemenceau, has approved of the restitution to the forts and defenses of Metz of the French names existing before 1871. Besides the old names, there are several new ones necessitated by the additions made during the German régime. On the left bank of the Moselle the forts and defense works will hereafter be known as: Meuse, St. Quentin, Girardin, Diou, Plappeville, Decaen, Droulede, Gambetta, Driant, Marival, Vaux-Nord, Vaux-Sud, Bois-la-Dame, Jussy-Nord, Jussy-Sud, St. Hubert, François de Guise, Kellermann, Amanvilliers, Lorraine, Curey, Lassale, Vémont, Richerpanse, Horimont, Canbrot, and Févres. On the right bank: Belle Croix, St. Privet, Queuleu, Bordes, St. Julien, Verdun, Aisne, Yser, Chesny-nord et sud, La Marne, Lauvillères, Méry, Champagne, Sorbey, Mont, Silly, and Sainte Barbe.

The Moderates at first lay low, and "said nuffin," but as the Extremists grew more and more emphatic, the Moderates became more and more restive, until Mr. Banerjee's paper, the Bengalee, which is generally regarded as the mouthpiece of the Moderates, came out with a leading article protesting against the haste with which these so-called repressive legislation was being pushed through and suggesting that no harm would accrue even if the sedition bills were not passed during the present legislative session. The Moderates, having once taken a line of opposition to the bills, maintained it with an emphasis almost equal to that of the Extremists.

Thus, so far as articulate Indian opinion went, both in the press and on the platform, it was unanimous in condemning the bills. Even Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, the former judge of Bombay, who a few weeks ago signed a state report intimating that out of the 800 young men interned in Bengal, only about half a dozen were clearly innocent, joined his voice to the protests against the present measures, which he described as a libel on the loyalty of India.

The English press, in reply to all this, pointed out that before the passing of the Defense of India Act the anarchist dacoits and assassins had the field entirely to themselves and were able to bid defiance to the law, but that since the special measures

OPPOSITION IN INDIA TO SEDITION BILLS

Extremists Denounce as "Black Bills" Two New Measures Intended to Give Special Powers for Dealing With Anarchy

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—A new and significant phase of the reforms controversy in India has supervened upon the recent introduction in the legislative council at Delhi of two measures intended to give the authorities special powers of dealing with anarchical crime. No response was made to this challenge, but speeches and articles continued to pour forth denouncing the bills, and calling upon the government to withdraw them on peril of provoking the gravest unrest.

When the legislative council opened at Delhi, the Viceroy, in his introductory speech, placed the sedition bills in the forefront of the program for the current session.

Reaction Against Authority

"The very important powers which have enabled the public peace and order of India to be preserved during the war will shortly come to an end," said His Excellency. "It is essential, in my judgment, that they should be replaced by adequate substitutes. The sudden release from restraint and control of the forces of anarchy would involve a position which we cannot contemplate. The reaction against all authority which has manifested itself in many parts of the civilized world is not likely to leave India entirely untouched, and the powers of evil are still abroad. We cannot shut our eyes in India to the undoubted existence in India of definitely revolutionary organizations. These are facts which can be neither denied nor explained away, and the government of India would be failing in its duty if it did not make preparation to deal with them. After the most anxious consideration of the subject, I have come to the very clear conclusion that special measures are essential, not only to the maintenance of His Majesty's government in this country, but to the safety of the lives and property of its citizens. I can only commend these bills to your very earnest, and careful consideration."

Later in the day, Sir William Vincent, home member of the government, obtained leave to introduce the bills, and reiterated their essential necessity in the eyes of the government. He detailed the murders and outrages which had necessitated the introduction of the Defense of India Act, and the success of that measure in diminishing crime. He explained that the bills were designed solely against revolutionary crime, and that their provisions were much less drastic and widespread than the Defense of India Act, but the government was responsible for the peace and tranquillity of the country, and was bound to deal with the desperate men who had spread terror all over the land.

The difficulties that the railways have to contend with are the legacy of the war. Since the declaration of war by Great Britain in 1914 building of engines and locomotives has been confined to those already under way. No new rolling stock has been constructed at all, and the sheds in which the engines used to be built were at once converted to war purposes, including the making of munitions. The rolling stock which was already built in 1914 has deteriorated to a fraction of its former efficiency, and neither the sheds, which are in process of transition, nor the men, are available to cope with the demand for repairs.

Labor troubles in the boiler-making industry have not helped to improve matters, and the reduction of the working week to 47 hours has diminished the rate of production.

Although the railwaymen are being demobilized gradually, there are still large numbers in France enrolled in special railway companies, some of

PRESENT STATE OF BRITISH RAILWAYS

Prospects of Return to Normal Pre-War Conditions on the Lines Are Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The prospects of an early return to pre-war conditions on the railways in the United Kingdom were recently discussed with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by a railway authority.

The vital importance of time being wasted in resuming normal passenger services is recognized by the railway authorities, and the Railway Executive, which controls about 200,000, if the very small ones are counted, have already issued general instructions to the various companies to do all in their power to accelerate the services and to augment the number of trains available. It is now the business of the companies to do the rest as fast as they can.

The importance of business men being able to travel from one part of the country to another when trade is in process of recovery from the abnormal conditions of the past four years, is acknowledged by all who have the interests of railways at heart, and it is not forgotten that there are many places, notably on the coast, which depend for the good, regular, fast service of trains for their prosperity. The south-coast towns contain, in a normal season, a large number of inhabitants whose business demands that they should travel up to London every day. In the absence of the necessary trains these are compelled to move near London, and the coast town has a great many houses standing empty. Again, other towns depend for their financial prosperity on the running of excursion trains throughout the summer at cheap rates, and all towns in this position, on the south, east, and west coasts, are eagerly awaiting any announcement that the railways will be able to return to former conditions.

The difficulties that the railways have to contend with are the legacy of the war. Since the declaration of war by Great Britain in 1914 building of engines and locomotives has been confined to those already under way. No new rolling stock has been constructed at all, and the sheds in which the engines used to be built were at once converted to war purposes, including the making of munitions. The rolling stock which was already built in 1914 has deteriorated to a fraction of its former efficiency, and neither the sheds, which are in process of transition, nor the men, are available to cope with the demand for repairs.

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whom will be required while there are British troops on the Continent. Under these conditions, which the railway authorities feel are not thoroughly understood by the public, the process of reverting to normal conditions on the railways will not be sudden.

SUFFRAGE PROSPECTS FOR ITALIAN WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The bill for improving the legal status of women which includes the abolition of what is known as "marital authorization" (autorizzazione maritale), introduced in the first instance by Mr. Sacchi and presented to the Chamber during the present session by his successor at the Ministry of Justice, Mr. Facta, has been approved by the Chamber.

Tributes were paid by different speakers to the heroism and self-sacrifice shown by Italian women during the war and several deputies spoke in favor of granting the franchise to women. Mr. Di Stefano expressed his belief that it would not be long before women were in possession of the same rights as men and that they might sit in Parliament and take an active share in the political life of the country.

Toward the close of the discussions on the government communications, Mr. Bonomi, Minister for Public Works, made a speech in which he declared that the winter season had prevented certain works from being carried out. The government, he said, had the situation under consideration and the question of unemployment was being studied. He alluded to the concessions which had been granted for the construction of ports and canals and also declared that central and southern Italy had much to hope from private enterprise, which was already on the increase.



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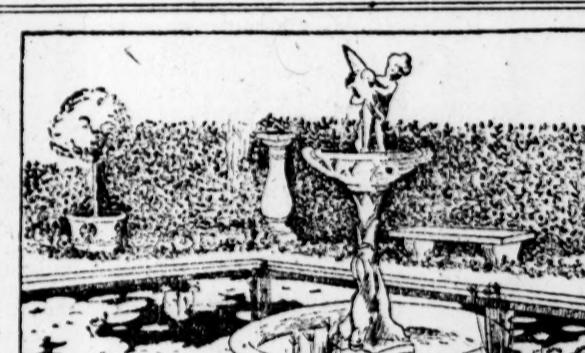
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ECONOMIC FUTURE OF UNITED POLAND

Polish Economist Says This Depends Largely Upon the Possession of Danzig and Utilizing Natural Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
POSEN, Poland—Poland's economic future depends largely, first upon the possession of Danzig, and secondly upon the development of hitherto neglected natural resources. Besides these the question of land-reform is most urgent, and the finances of the country must be put upon a stable basis as quickly as possible. When all this is in a fair way of being completed, Poland should and will become one of the richest and most prosperous countries in the world."

Such, in brief, is the opinion of Mr. Zygmunt Chlapowski, one of the leading economic authorities in Poland. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Chlapowski said: "Poland must above all have an outlet to the sea. She must have Danzig if she is to become a really great country. And it is in the interests of the Allies to see that Poland gets Danzig. It would not be sufficient to make Danzig a free port. That would only mean making it a greater German city, and strengthening Germany's position in Europe. Danzig must be Polish."

Encouraging New Industries

"And the next most urgent thing is the development of certain natural resources in the country, which have hitherto been comparatively neglected, and the encouragement of new industries. Galicia has vast oil fields which have not yet been opened up. There are coal fields, too, both in western and eastern Galicia, which have not yet been properly explored, though there is no doubt that the coal is good and in abundant quantity. Near Kalisz are valuable deposits of kali or potash, hitherto the monopoly of Germany. The Austrian Government was too indolent, or too indifferent, to exploit this important industrial field."

"After all, however, Poland's greatest wealth lies in her agriculture. But the country is over-populated and there are already far too many small holdings. The Polish peasants have large families, and in consequence their farmsteads are constantly being divided up amongst their children. These smaller holdings scarcely produce enough to support the owner, and nothing is left for export. And still there is an increasing popular cry for breaking up the large estates."

"This opens up a very difficult problem. By far the most profitable industry in Poland is sugar, and the cultivation of sugar-beet is the most profitable for agriculture. But the peasants cannot grow sugar-beet to any advantage, chiefly owing to the cost of transportation to the railway or factories. Sugar-beet must be grown on a wholesale scale and the refineries must depend upon the big estates for their beetroots. Any further partition of land would be very bad for the sugar industry and for the whole trade of the country. The sugar industry stands or falls with the large estates."

Germans and Lodz

"As regards industries proper, the great Polish textile center, Lodz, has been practically ruined by the Germans. They destroyed factories, took away all the machinery, or wantonly broke it up, avowedly to get the small quantities of brass and copper it contained, but in reality to paralyze Poland's textile export trade, and capture her foreign markets for Germany after the war. Lodz exported woolen and cotton clothing to Russia exclusively, and of course at present the Russian market no longer exists. Hence the future of Lodz, and with this the future of Poland's textile trades, depends largely upon what happens in Russia in the next few years. Meantime the situation in Lodz is desperate. The workmen, long out of employment, are forcing their way into the manufacturers' houses, demanding large sums of money. If these are not given them they frequently carry off the factory-owners to the mists, and keep him there until he finds some way of satisfying their demands. The result is that most of the manufacturers have left the town and the utmost disorder and unmitigated distress prevail there."

Coming to the question of Poland's financial situation Mr. Chlapowski said: "For the moment there is plenty of money in Poland. The banks are overflowing with deposits from the profits of the war contractors, and the huge gains of the peasants who sold their produce at such extravagant prices. The Poles also contributed very little to the German and Austrian war loans so that they were able to come forward liberally in support of the Polish war loan."

Money Abundant

"But whilst there is plenty of money for the moment, the question of foreign exchange is very serious, and it is difficult to know what to do. The value of the Polish mark, outside the country, is very uncertain, and we need money very badly which can be accepted abroad in payment for raw materials."

"Perhaps in one respect Poland will be rather favorably situated in that she starts out without the enormous national debt under which all countries in Europe are now groaning. It is, of course, probable that, if we take Posen, and Galicia, and Congress Poland, we may have to assume some of the war debts of Germany, Austria, and Russia, but the total of these cannot possibly be so great as the average debt of the other nations."

"Of course in common with other countries, we shall be confronted with

very high taxation, especially in the form of a progressive income tax. This has a dangerous side in that it will prevent people from saving and so creating new capital, which is most urgently needed at the present time. Another very great peril is threatened now from the extravagant demands of Labor. These are perhaps natural in view of the enormous increase in the cost of living, but notwithstanding this, it is to be feared that industry cannot possibly afford such inordinately high wages."

In conclusion, Mr. Chlapowski said the whole question of national finances was so extraordinarily complicated that it could only be satisfactorily regulated by an international tribunal.

EAMON DE VALERA AND IRISH LANGUAGE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The Irish Independent published on St. Patrick's day a facsimile letter from Eamon de Valera dated from Ait Eigin (Ait Eigin means "Some Place") as follows:

"... To save the national language is the especial duty of this generation. The ultimate winning back of our statehood is not in doubt. Sooner or later Ireland will recover the sovereign independence she once enjoyed; should we fail, a future generation will succeed. But the language, that must be saved by us or it is lost forever."

"It is fortunate that the more pressing duty is the one easier for us to accomplish. To recover our national independence we must bend the wills of other nations to ours; to restore the language we need the concurrence of no will but our own. Let the men and women, the boys and girls of Ireland today, only will it strongly enough, and our national language can be made as safe as our nationhood. The language is dying. Tomorrow it will be too late: shall we not save it today when we may?"

"Think how President Wilson, when Mr. Clemenceau greeted him with 'I speak American' must have regretted that America has not truly a distinctive language of her own. What would he have felt, what would every young American have felt, had some past generation willfully let such a language die and left them with only a borrowed tongue? Are we, who are ready to make sacrifices that the future generations may be free, going to rob these generations of that they would most fondly cherish—if that they would be proudest of as the very crown of their freedom; are we going to doom them to bemoan forever that they themselves can never by any means restore—their own traditional, their own beautiful Irish tongue?"

(Here follow verses written in Irish, eulogistic of the beauties of the Irish language.)

Mr. de Valera is undoubtedly right when he describes the Irish language as a dying one, for it would be far easier in Dublin to get a translation of an ancient Greek or Latin document than to get an accurate one of anything written in Irish.

MEETING OF WALLOON ASSEMBLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium—For the first time since 1914 the Walloon Assembly held a meeting in the capital, with Mr. Francois Andre, president of the Provincial Council of Hainault, in the chair. Among those present was Mr. Henri Bragard, secretary of the Walloon Club of Malmédy, who was welcomed with acclamations. There was also present for the first time a delegate from the canton of Mouscron, which is almost wholly Walloon. The meeting denounced Flemish activism and expressed the desire of the provinces represented for national unity. Walloon activism was also condemned and the assembly dismissed from its membership a certain Mr. Colson who had accepted from the enemy the post of director under the Namur administration.

REFORM SCHEME FOR TUNIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUNIS, Africa—Mr. Flandin, the Resident-General, has just completed a tour of inspection in the interior, during which both the European and native populations had the opportunity of expressing their appreciation of the reform program which he has drawn up. The scheme is to be elaborated by five commissions appointed for the purpose. It provides for extensive public works, Labor legislation, and the care of the natives in the building of sanitary institutions.

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Large, medium and small shapes, every possible style, and with modes for women and misses.

MOROCCAN DEBATE IN SPANISH CORTES

Count de Romanones Speaks on the Governmental Attitude Toward Question and Replies to Critics of Policy

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on April 29.

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—Continuing the debate in the Spanish Chamber, the Count de Romanones made the fullest statement that had been given for several sessions upon the governmental attitude toward this subject, incidentally dealing with the criticisms that had been launched by Mr. Rodes, the Catalonian deputy.

"Mr. Rodes," said the Premier at the outset, "asked the leaders of the minority parties for their views on the Spanish policy in Morocco had not failed, of which fact there was proof in the submission of the kabyles, while relations between France and Spain had always been excellent. As an instance of this, he spoke of the visit of General Jordana to General Lyautey at Rabat in 1915, a visit that a little while later was reciprocated with the utmost cordiality. He thought that as Spain had taken no part in the war she could not aspire to advantages of an international kind, but she had undoubtedly the right to what was recognized in the agreement of 1912. At this stage the debate was adjourned.

At a subsequent sitting Mr. Lazaga brought the subject up again at question time, speaking of what he called the disastrous policy pursued by Spanish governments in their zone. This deputy has made a tour through the zone, and he spoke of the deficiencies he had observed in the western section of it. He censured the governments for not having given facilities to the mercantile elements that were at Larache with the noble proposition of colonizing Morocco, and he referred to the insecurity of the residents there, which was a logical consequence, in his judgment, of the policy of weakness and adulation followed by those governments.

Thanks to Raisuli, Spain made her way easily to Alcazar and Larache. The European war made it advisable to fix upon a definite peace policy in Morocco. In those circumstances we could not forget the services Raisuli had lent to Spain, and we valued his influence. Mr. Rodes produces texts to exhibit Raisuli as an enemy of France. I tell Mr. Rodes that the government knows nothing officially in that sense, and I do not think I am violating diplomatic secrecy if I declare that when it was thought to concede a definite official status to Raisuli, France was consulted and France did not raise the slightest difficulty. Then Mr. Rodes has said that we went forward to the occupation of Cape Juby to the prejudice of France. (Mr. Rodes rose in protest against this statement.) We proceeded to the occupation of Cape Juby because we had the right to occupy it whenever we thought it convenient to do so. It is not true that leaders of forces opposed to France found assistance in the Spanish zone. The policy that Spain will follow in the future will be entirely different from the policy she has pursued up to now, inasmuch as circumstances also have changed. It is with Raisuli as it may be with all men who today are useful and tomorrow may not be so. (Laughter.)

No Difficulty With France

"In our policy we have never found any difficulty with France; but the campaign that a particular section of the French press is pursuing is hidden from nobody, and it has as its object the loss to Spain of those regions which were characterized as barren land when the treaty was made in 1902, and when it was ratified in 1912. Those barren lands are now coveted by all, and for Spain everything depends on her keeping them. The Mediterranean equilibrium so essential for Spain depends on this. We must apply the best interest to the work of our protectorate, because the loss of the Moroccan zone would be the greatest disgrace to Spain. The Peace Conference may decide the fate of Morocco, but it cannot overlook the rights of Spain in the treaty of 1912. This, our decision to preserve the equilibrium, must, when the time comes, be taken by the representatives of Spain to the Peace Conference.

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ence. Mr. Rodes cannot ask the government for any other concrete declarations on problems that are so delicate, while the situation as a matter of right and law does not vary, than the facts adduced concerning the period when Mr. Dato was chief of the government, and those which I now relate, and the fact that the government has no other opinion and no other policy with England and France than that of 1912, which has been recalled. As to Tangier, there can be no other attitude for a government than the particular one which is indicated in the treaty of 1912."

Following the Count de Romanones, the Marqués de Lema, former Foreign Minister, intervened to explain his procedure as such, and pointed out, as the Premier had done, that in 1914 Mr. Rodes asked for the abandonment of Morocco.

Mr. Rodes interrupted with the emphatic remark, "And I insist on it as the only possible policy, because it was seen that we were not getting any satisfaction out of it. Facts have proved to me to be right."

Defends Moroccan Policy

The Marqués de Lema in the course of his speech then stated that Spanish policy in Morocco had not failed, of which fact there was proof in the submission of the kabyles, while relations between France and Spain had always been excellent. As an instance of this, he spoke of the visit of General Jordana to General Lyautey at Rabat in 1915, a visit that a little while later was reciprocated with the utmost cordiality. He thought that as Spain had taken no part in the war she could not aspire to advantages of an international kind, but she had undoubtedly the right to what was recognized in the agreement of 1912. At this stage the debate was adjourned.

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FAMOUS DICKENSIAN INNS

The Black Bull, Holborn

By B. W. Matz, Editor of *The Dickensian*

Other articles in this series have appeared in the *Christian Science Monitor* on Nov. 21, Nov. 29 and Dec. 19, 1918, and on Jan. 2, Jan. 11, Jan. 21, Jan. 29, Feb. 7, Feb. 18, Feb. 25, March 12, April 7, and April 12, 1919.

XII

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"That blessed Bull," said Mrs. Gamp on one occasion, "has done his very best to conker me"; and we are almost compelled to admit the same ourselves as regards the tracing of its history. For although the Black Bull, during its existence in so important a thoroughfare as Holborn, must have been the center of much activity in the coaching days, the record of many notables and the scene of important events, there seem scanty available records to assist in stating its past history.

But few references to it are to be found in the annals of London beyond the fact that it was a busy coaching inn from the Seventeenth Century until the passing of the coaches from the road in the Nineteenth Century, when its association with the notorious Mrs. Gamp gave it its chief claim to fame.

A Very Old Hostel

How far its history dates back it is difficult to say. It may even have been one of those many fair houses and inns for travelers referred to by Stow as existing on the north side of Oldbourne in the middle of the Sixteenth Century. In the days when access to the city of London was not possible after sundown, the Black Bull and many others, situated outside the boundary, catered for those late comers who could not enter the gates. No doubt these inns were established to meet such contingencies, and performed a good trade. They were all very similar in general appearance and in accommodation.

The Black Bull was the terminus and starting place for coaches, and its courtyard, like most of them, was large and surrounded by galleries. It had, of course, many flights of stairs, and a variety of intricate passages up to the top of the building. But it had a more distinctive and prominent sign than the others in this district, which perhaps made it more conspicuous. This was the very fine specimen of a black bull, with gilt horns and hoofs, and a golden band round its body. Its perfection of workmanship stamped it as that of some renowned artist. Resting on a bracket fixed to the front of the building, it naturally attracted attention immediately, and it was still to be seen as late as 1904, when the building was finally demolished to make room for a different kind of business altogether. By that time all the romance of the coaching era had left the tavern, and its courtyard had long been put to other uses.

Mentioned by Fielding

This building was erected in 1825, but many such had flourished earlier on the same site, although we believe the splendid effigy which adorned its exterior first appeared in that year. Prior to that date the inn was known as the "Bull and Gate," unless Fielding enlarged its designation unwittingly when he tells us in 1750 that Tom Jones, on entering London after his exciting encounter with highwaymen between Barnet and the metropolis, put up at the "Bull & Gate in Holborn." In some more modern references it was also spoken of as the "Bull and Anchor."

The exciting days of coach traveling were ebbing fast away when Dickens published his "Martin Chuzzlewit," and gave to the Bull in Holborn a reputation which will keep its name before the public long after those of others have been entirely forgotten. Indeed, as the inn is associated with Mrs. Gamp, to say nothing of Betsy Prig, it can safely be said that its name and fame are indelibly marked on the tablets of time forever.

Dickens describes how Mrs. Gamp arrived at the Bull in Holborn, and continues: "Mrs. Gamp traversed the gallery in a great heat from having carried her large bundle up so many stairs, and tapped at the door, which was immediately opened by Mrs. Prig, bonneted and shawled, and all impudent to be gone."

Mrs. Gamp's Observations

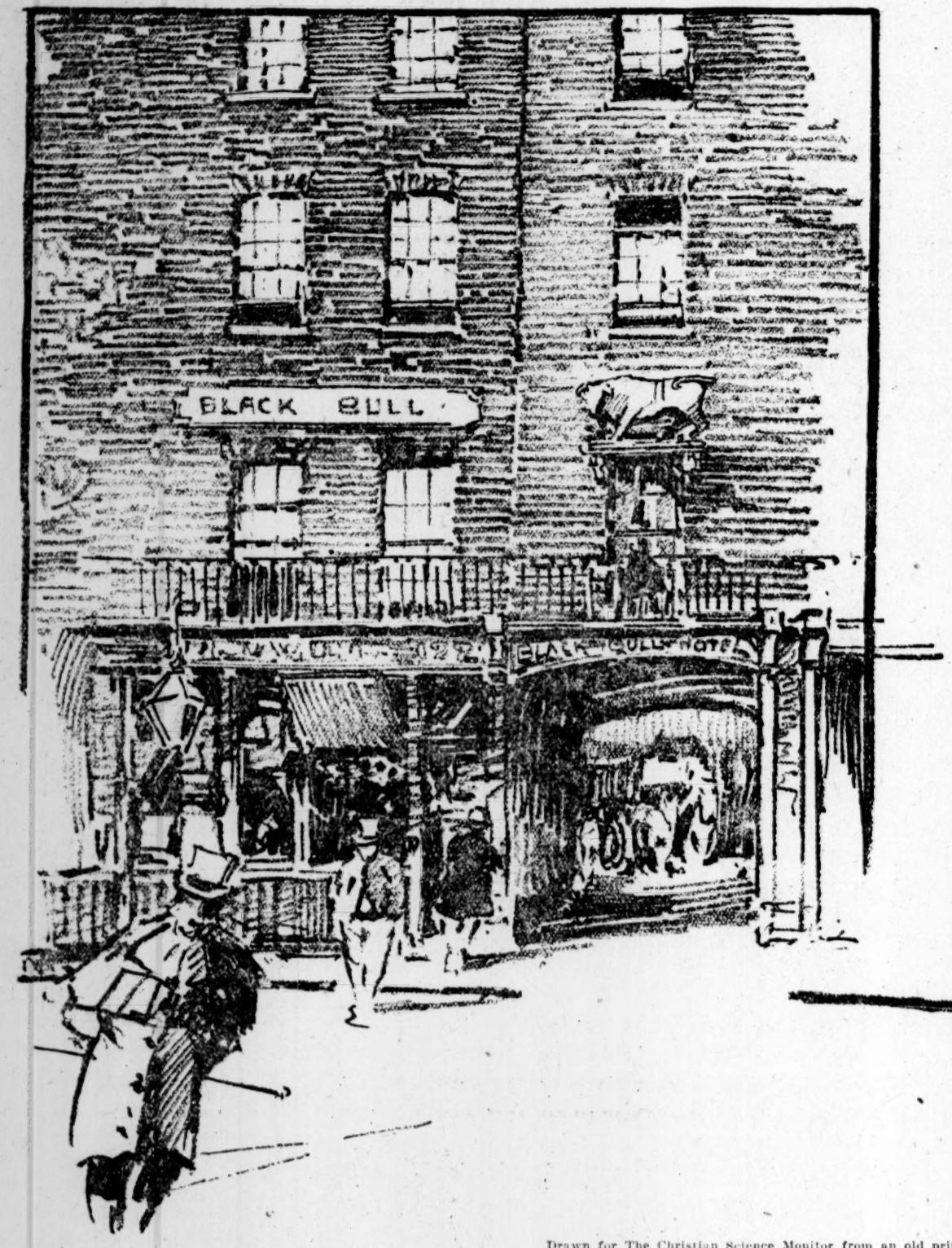
Having learned from Mrs. Prig that the pickled salmon was quite delicious, that the cold meat tasted of the stables, and other valuable bits of information, Mrs. Gamp thanked her and entered upon her occupation. "A little dull, but not so bad as might be," Mrs. Gamp remarked. "I'm glad to see a parapade in case of fire, and lots of roofs and chimney-pots to walk upon." Mrs. Gamp was looking out of the window at the time, and the observations she made then applied to the view seen from the same window during a visit to it just before the inn was destroyed.

Having unpacked her bundle and settled things to her liking, she came to the conclusion that it was time for supper, and promptly rang for the maid.

"I think, young woman," said Mrs. Gamp to the assistant chambermaid, in a tone expressive of weakness, "that I could pick a little bit of pickled salmon, with a nice little sprig of fennel, and a sprinkling of white pepper. I take new bread, my dear, with just a little pat of fresh butter, and a morsel of cheese. In case there should be such a thing as a cowcumber in the house, will you be so kind as bring it, for I'm rather partial to 'em. . . .

... A tray was brought with everything upon it, even to the cucumber; and Mrs. Gamp accordingly sat down to eat and drink in high good humor. The extent to which she availed herself of the vinegar, and sopped up that refreshing fluid with the blade of her knife, can scarcely be expressed in narrative."

This was the occasion and the "Black



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from an old print

The Black Bull Hotel

THEATERS

At the Hippodrome, London

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

Bull" the place where Mrs. Gamp gave utterance to her famous piece of philosophy: "What a blessed thing it is—living in a wale—to be contented."

Then there is the last scene which ends the association of the Bull with Dickens and Mrs. Gamp.

"It was a troublesome matter to adjust Mrs. Gamp's luggage to her satisfaction; for every package belonging to that lady had the inconvenient property of requiring to be put



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from an old print

The inn sign

in a boot by itself, and to have no other luggage near it, on pain of action at law for heavy damages against the proprietors of the coach. The umbrella with the circular patch was particularly hard to be got rid of, and several times thrust out its battered brass nozzle from improper crevices and chinks, to the great terror of the other passengers. Indeed, as the inn is associated with Mrs. Gamp, to say nothing of Betsy Prig, it can safely be said that its name and fame are indelibly marked on the tablets of time forever.

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At last, her bundle, and her parasol, and her basket, and everything else, being disposed of, she took a friendly leave of Poll and Mr. Bailey, parted as from a cherished member of the sisterhood with Betsy Prig.

And so the coach rolled out of the Bull Yard with Mrs. Gamp and her charge comfortably seated within, amidst a cloud of bustle and commotion, terminating events which have left their mark for all time on the history of the famous Dickensian tavern.

Develop Vancouver Harbor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The announcement from Ottawa that the federal government would make an immediate grant of \$5,000,000 for harbor development here to be expended along the lines indicated in the report made to the government by Harbor Engineer Swan of Montreal has been received with much gratification. Mr. Swan's recommendations called for an expenditure of over \$12,000,000 in all and included the construction of six additional deep water berths, a terminal railway connecting the different sections of the harbor, a fire boat, up-to-date loading equipment, a booming grounds for logs, and ultimately a bridge connecting the north and south shores of the harbor.

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IN THE LIBRARIES

The exclusion or interment of books in the German language in some public libraries during the war seems to have brought up in the minds of a few library boards the whole question of the expediency of including any foreign-language books in the stock of a public library. These bodies seem to have overlooked the fact that of the three principal uses of a foreign-language book two are in no way related to the Americanization problem and that regarding the third, it remains to be proved that its effect on Americanization is deterrent.

The first reason for buying a book in a foreign language is simply because it contains information that is unavailable in English. Thus the purchase of a monumental work on chemistry in German or of a book on some detail of French history in French has nothing whatever to do with the character of the language. The second reason is also a natural one—it is to satisfy those who are students of the language in question or who wish to read its literature in the original instead of in a translation. Thus, almost the whole French collection in an ordinary public library is used, not by persons whose native language is French, but by students or admirers of French literature.

The third reason for purchasing books in foreign tongues is the one that is thought to have unfavorable possibilities with regard to Americanization. It is to satisfy the demand of newly arrived immigrants for something to read in their native tongues. Hitherto, libraries have been buying these in increasing quantities, although 20 years ago few were included. There is practically no cultural reason for the purchase of books in Lithuanian or Slovenian by an ordinary library, and if its possession and distribution of these books acts to prevent the assimilation of Lithuanians and Slovenes into the body of our American population, it is of course a mistake. But that it does so act would seem not to be proved. Most librarians have taken the ground now urged with so much cogency by Mr. John Collier, that with the assimilation of these peoples we should assimilate also their cultures, and that to insist that they shall abandon and forget their native temper, arts, and customs is not only impracticable but impossible from the Americanization point of view.

The desire of the citizens of Seattle to commemorate fittingly the achievements of American soldiers and sailors in the World War has led to a revival of interest in civic art generally, and not only are plans and ideas for memorials sought for, but much consideration is given to fitting location and environment. Old city development plans are brought to light and studiously considered.

discharged each minute that the central library and its branches are open. Seattle Public Library estimates besides that 1,500,000 people have used their reading rooms during the same period.

Partly because Seattle is a seacoast city and a port of entry for the Orient and South America, one of the large demands has been for works of every kind on foreign trade. These requests are from the student, from the theorist with visions of changed conditions in world commerce and from the practical man of affairs. They ask for books on every phase of the subject, for "trade surveys of Siberia, Japan, and China, with separate figures on Manchuria if available," for information on "cooperative banking in Russia," for the "language requirements for consular service in South America," and for the "relation of foreign commerce to internationalism."

The library has maintained a special technology department for eight years and during the past year it has had many war-time needs to meet. The most pressing of these has come from the shipbuilding industry. Although many of the books on shipbuilding are expensive, the library has felt justified in buying liberally and now has a collection of 500 books on the subject, most of which are in use all of the time. Statistics of circulation show an increase of 20 per cent for 1918 over 1917 in this class.

The desire of the citizens of Seattle to commemorate fittingly the achievements of American soldiers and sailors in the World War has led to a revival of interest in civic art generally, and not only are plans and ideas for memorials sought for, but much consideration is given to fitting location and environment. Old city development plans are brought to light and studiously considered.

PROJECT TO TUNNEL UNDER ST. LAWRENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Unanimous approval has been given by the Montreal Chambre de Commerce to a project to construct a tunnel under the St. Lawrence River, connecting Montreal with the south shore, and to have a central union railway station in Montreal.

The project, as outlined, is that the tunnel would touch on the Montreal side at the very heart of the business district, and that it would permit traffic to enter from the south shore via the tunnel to a station to be constructed between St. Denis Street and Victoria Square. The question of a tunnel under the St. Lawrence has been a matter long outstanding, not only for the purpose of affording access to all railways to enter a union station, but because of the local interests of Montreal and the immediate south shore.

There is another project before the public for connecting the city of Montreal and the south shore—by building a bridge from the harbor front to St. Helen's Island and thence to Lourdes, a plan that was prepared by the Montreal Harbor Commission and which has had support from the authorities on the south shore.

The report concludes by saying that if the act is "adequately supported by Parliament and public opinion its administration will not only lead to efficient service, but to large economy, increasing contentment, and mutual confidence and understanding."

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING FOR YOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Hendrie, prorogued the Ontario Legislature on April 24, and in his speech from the throne congratulated the House upon its expeditious enactment of nearly 200 bills introduced for consideration. Among the most important of these were measures to promote industrial and commercial activity in the Province, to confer upon women the right to sit in the Legislature, to provide for an early referendum on the temperance question, the appointment of a Minister of Labor, and the repeal of the special war tax. Drawing particular attention to the passing of the Adolescent Act, which provides additional facilities for vocational and industrial training for boys and girls beyond the stage of elementary instruction, he said it "marked an epoch in the educational advancement of the country."

CANADA AND INDEPENDENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HUMBOLDT, Saskatchewan—In an address here Dr. D. B. Neeley, former M. P. for the Humboldt federal riding, said that the time had come for Canada to make a bid for more independence. He considered it was absolutely wrong that while the United States and some of the other allied belligerents had entered the European war from necessity, Canada had done so from pure sentiment. He denounced the policy of participating in wars through sentiment and came out flatly for independence for Canada. Dr. Neeley was displaced as member for Humboldt by Lieut.-Col. Norman Lang. Humboldt has a strong German and Austrian vote.

There is pressing need for more room for the museum. As it is now housed, both the library proper and the museum suffer inconvenience, and an expense of moving and removing is entailed every time an exhibit is placed. A plan for a new building in the rear of the library building has been presented to the City Commission, to serve for a few years, until the museum is housed in a proposed suitable memorial building, then the expense of assembling the collection is borne by the country interpreted.

As to the sketches, the best was that entitled "If," in which Mr. George Robey, excellent in a straight comedy part, plays with Miss Kellogg as the wife, the rôle of a man much harassed by all the war restrictions. Wishing he could live the last five years over again, he gets his wish on condition no one knows about the coming war but himself. Not realizing the change, he talks air raids, bombs, Mesopotamia, food restrictions, etc., and gets into a thorough muddle with everybody, and only grasps the position when his wife's young khaki friend appears in an Eton suit.

Later in the revue, Mr. Robey throws off all disguise, walks unceremoniously about the auditorium, and interrupts Mr. Allendale in a ventriloquist act. And with such inconsequent trifles, "Joy Bells" rattles on like a garrulous friend, not scorning to give here and there some right good singing to some bright good songs, composed with touches of real musicianship by Mr. Frederick Chappelle.

Another incident which will remain, of course, and which helps to give "Joy Bells" its distinction is a scene called "The Bird Cage," in which Miss Phyllis Bedells, perhaps London's most gifted danseuse, leads a quintet of very nimble and versatile comedians, namely, Miss Daphne Pollard, Miss Mabel Jones, Miss Nettie Westcott, Miss Winnie Melville, and Mr. Fred Allendale—not forgetting a newcomer from America, Mr. Leon Errol, who may yet find a better act in which to exhibit his talents to London.

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COMMUNITY CENTER PLAN IS ADVOCATED

United States Bureau of Education Speaker Urges Idea for Boston to Reclaim Character of New England Town Meeting

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Community centers that would reclaim the character of the New England "town meeting" because of its great fundamental worth to democracy were urged for Boston by Dr. Henry E. Jackson of the United States Bureau of Education at a luncheon at the Twentieth Century Club on Monday. Representatives of a number of the city clubs were in attendance, some of whom participated in the discussion which followed the address. Desiring a start in the way of actually doing something, those present voted to appoint a committee to study the general plan of organization and make report.

It was in accordance with the desire of Mayor Andrew J. Peters that this luncheon meeting was called. For some time, Mayor Peters has been working to establish community centers in the various sections of Boston. Speaking at this meeting, Mayor Peters expressed his belief that such centers scattered throughout Boston and functioning something like the old-fashioned "town meeting" would stimulate active citizenship and help the formulation and expression of public opinion in regard to city affairs. The Mayor asserted that he saw in community centers a definite means for the people to acquaint themselves with their government and the officials who are engaged in its operation; also a direct way for the officials to learn the needs and wants of the people; and that the accomplishment of these two results would, of course, be of far-reaching value to the stability of the democracy.

Dr. Jackson is a special community-

center agent of the national government. In the brief time allotted to him at the luncheon, he helped his hearers to more clearly see the "goal we are after" and the "road to it." He pointed out that the country, during the last few years, has learned, and very decidedly so, the great need of community work, of cooperative citizenship. The national government, in buckling to the problem, hails the community center as the type of working unit which it desires to have.

The purpose is to bring into focus all those forces, particularly the fundamental ones, which go to strengthen and to maintain the leadership of this country in that justice and freedom which lie on the straight road to pure democracy. Every community should be a little democracy, said Dr. Jackson, and every schoolhouse a capital. The school is the only institution particularly fitted as a meeting place for the entire community, because it is the only one that serves impartially every person in the district. It is free from partisanship, sectarianism, race, and class lines. The public school is about to be realized for what it is, the most valuable, the most basic, the most democratic institution in the land. Because of its very nature, it has already, and is bound to a far greater extent than we have yet dreamed of, to play the big and leading rôle as the center, the common meeting place of the whole community, the capitol from which the authority of the people will flow.

"The freest sort of discussion can take place in the public school; it is the best place for open forum," continued Dr. Jackson. "And on such a ground we can be the most secure against bolshevism and its kindred, for, as Jefferson once said, 'error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it.'

"Further, the community center will be a tremendous aid to Americanization. The best way to win the loyalty of the people from other lands is to show them in actual operation the ideals of government which we profess. We will Americanize rightly only when we put into practice that old Hebrew by-law which bids us to love the stranger within our gates, for we were once strangers in Egypt. This must precede and control all our teaching of English."

Dr. Jackson is a special community-

MORE MIGRATORY BIRDS APPEARING

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Although the migratory birds which used to be seen in such great numbers in this country largely disappeared for some time, the specialists of the Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture, believe that their numbers are increasing again, due to the widespread interest in their preservation. In 1900 only nine states had laws prohibiting all-spring shooting, while in 1918 there were 31. Only three states now afford no legal protection. Uniform and adequate preservation first received attention by the federal government in 1904, when a bill was introduced in Congress, but failed to become law. The subject, however, was kept before Congress almost continuously until the enactment of the migratory bird law in 1913.

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Work horses of any kind may be entered, including cab horses, city horses, and fire department horses from any place within 15 miles of Boston.

CHICAGO CAR-FARE ADVANCE REFUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Fares on the Chicago surface street car lines are to remain at 5 cents, the Illinois Public Utilities Commission has decided by turning down the application of the

surface lines for a 7-cent fare. The decision held that an increase of even 1 cent over the previous fare of 5 cents would compel the public to pay from \$3,500,000 to \$4,000,000 more a year for transportation.

The commission's opinion censured the companies for submitting what it claims is an unfair estimate of its probable revenue for 1919, which the companies fixed at \$34,000,000, or \$2,000,000 less than the commission says it should be.

One member of the commission dissented from the commission's opinion. The commission deducts \$44,100,762 from the companies' capital account of \$156,481,859 as an improper charge against the sum upon which interest must be paid from the revenue of the company.

Revell & Co.



ORIENTAL RUG SALE

The sale comprises thousands of Antique, Semi-Antique and modern Oriental Rugs of authenticated origin, as well as pieces of rare individual interest and charm, all at attractive prices. Below we quote some of the attractions:



A FEW OF THE THOUSANDS OF BARGAINS NOW ON SALE:

Large Room Size

Persian Mossouls

42.50 47.50 55.00

Persian Mossouls, soft tone effects, from 5 to 7 feet long and from 3.3 to 4 feet wide.

Long Persian Hall Rugs

75.00

Sizes range 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 feet long, 3 to 4.6 feet wide. Antique and modern pieces, in soft tones.

Oriental Daghestan Rugs

16.75 32.50 37.50

Average size 3x5 feet. Quaint designs in soft and bright tone effects.

Antique Afghan Saddle Rugs

32.50 37.50 45.00

Quaint designs in the dark rich red tones, of very silky texture. Sizes range from 2.6 to 3 feet wide and 3.6 to 5 feet long.

Afghan Rugs

32.50 45.00 55.00

Soft red tones, in silky effects.

Oriental Carpets

"Your Choice Lot"

285.00

Values up to 375.00

Dogars and Lilian Persians

95.00 115.00 135.00

Sizes range from 8 to 10.3 feet wide and from 11 to 14 feet long. You can secure them in medallion and all-over designs in all tones. Turkish and Persian weaves.

Kurdistan Rugs

67.50

Kurdistan Rugs, extra fine closely woven, rare designs, in soft tones, from 6 to 7.3 feet long and 3.8 to 4.7 feet wide.

Belocephstan Rugs

27.50 32.50 37.50

Belocephstan Rugs

27.50 32.50 37.50

Persian Dogars

67.50 75.00 85.00

Persian Dogars

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

COACH KENT HAS FAIR MATERIAL

Former Brooklyn National Pitcher Is Trying to Develop Strong Varsity Baseball Team at the University of Wisconsin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MADISON, Wisconsin.—After two months of intensive practice under the direction of Coach M. A. Kent, who has had a group of experienced players with whom to work from the first of the training period, the University of Wisconsin baseball team opened its Conference season April 26 against Chicago. The Badgers lost by 4 runs to 2. Wisconsin has never stood high in Western Conference baseball. A coaching system has never been built up effectively enough to round out a well-balanced team from the material on hand. Probably the cause of this weakness in the university's sport record is due to lack of interest which the student body as a whole shows toward the national game; but the reason most frequently given has been that coaching was faulty.

This year tables have been turned. Coach Kent through a consistent training system which has been built up in his years of coaching and actual playing in the major league as a pitcher on the Brooklyn Nationals, has been able to put an enthusiasm into his men such as has not appeared on many former Wisconsin baseball teams, and more than that is making the players on his team learn baseball.

The university is not expecting a championship team. Material, while good, is not up to the quality which can be expected to rank above that of other of the Conference colleges that emphasize the sport practically as much as football. But with two men, H. Cramer '19 and Orton Keyes '19, both "W" men from the squad of two years ago, and with a number of good men from last year's freshman and varsity squad to pick from, Coach Kent is expecting to give other nine a close and hard run.

Veteran at Shortstop

Keyes at shortstop has held down his position on two former Wisconsin teams. He is known to be a bulkhead against liners which so often come toward the shortstop, and he is also a strong man at bat. His work is counted on to give strength to the infield.

Cramer at first base has had the experience of one season on the varsity team in 1917, and his playing during the present training has shown that he will be a formidable man at the place.

The point of most concern arises over the staff of pitchers. A. H. Miller '21 is the mainstay. Last year, as a member of the freshman squad, he gave the varsity constant trouble, and the training he has received from Coach Kent this season has developed him into a strong boxman, as shown by his holding Chicago to three hits. A. G. Zulfer '20, captain of the past season's basketball team, is another pitcher of experience, having been a member of the varsity squad last year. When not pitching he plays at right field.

Behind the bat, Abe Abrahamson '21 member of last year's freshman team, is taking care of the position. While he has never had an opportunity to show himself before a Conference team, his work this year has shown up well. C. J. Beaver '19, regular second baseman, is an alternate at the catching position. On second he is showing promising qualities. Last year he was a member of the varsity team.

C. F. Lyman '21, another player from last year's freshman team, is playing regularly on third base.

Edler Is Best Outfielder

In the outfield R. C. Edler now '20, varsity star halfback on the 1916 football team, is playing at left field. He is the best man with the bat on the team. Edler was a member of the varsity squad in 1917. F. R. Wall '20 is the regular at center field, with J. P. Doyle '19 at right field. W. A. Emanuel '20 is an alternate for the field and catcher.

With this lineup of men Coach Kent has made a team which defeated Northwestern College 9 to 0 in its first game. At this stage of the season the team is tuned up to a good playing pitch after two months' practice in the cage and at the Camp Ranald Athletic Field.

One lack which has not been filled this year is a good freshman team which can put up a strong battle against the varsity. So far this season the freshman team has shown few signs of life.

Interest in the spring sport has never been keen at Wisconsin. This year an effort is being made to get more student backing for the team.

YALE CREWS ENTER AMERICAN HENLEY

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—Yale's second varsity crew has been entered in the American Henley regatta on the Schuylkill River, May 31, according to crew announcements Tuesday.

The Princeton crews which will row Yale on the Housatonic River at Derby, Connecticut, Saturday, will arrive here tomorrow. This will afford them opportunity on two days for practice on the course.

Final arrangements for the regatta have been made and in addition to the observation train, which will leave the Shelton station at 3 p.m., half an hour before the time set for the first event, the railroad company will probably run a special train from this city.

to Shelton for persons who prefer this means of going there to automobile or trolley.

The referee and starter will be W. A. Melkelham, who long has officiated at the Thames River races; the timers will be L. Donnelly, Princeton, and H. Swayne, Yale, and the finish judges F. H. Gates of Derby, D. T. Vail for Yale, and H. S. Chisholm for Princeton.

ANOTHER RECORD IS MADE BY RAY

Illinois Athletic Club Star Runner Covers 1000 Yards, Indoors, in Fast Time of 2m. 13 2-5s.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—J. W. Ray of the Illinois Athletic Club has added another world's amateur running record to his list. This time it is the 1000-yard indoor run which he has made in new time and he made it at the games of the fifth company, Battery E, at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, this city, Monday night, when he covered the distance in 2m. 13 2-5s. The former record was 2m. 14s, made by J. W. Overton, former captain of the Yale University track team, in this city, March 17. This old mark was later tied by Overton.

The race in which Ray made the new record was a three-cornered affair with Homer Baker, former world's half-mile champion, and J. R. Sellers of the New York Athletic Club competing against Ray. From start to finish, it was a great battle. Ray was satisfied to let Baker and Sellers do the pacing over the first two laps of the race; but after the halfway mark had been passed, the Illinois star moved up into first place, setting a very fast pace. Coming round to the leader, but this simply served to make Ray quicken his pace and he opened up a gap of some 20 yards between him and Baker, who crossed the line some 10 yards ahead of Sellers.

Loren Murchison of the St. Louis Athletic Association, United States 220-yard outdoor champion, was the winner of the 220-yard run in the fast time of 22 5-5s. F. C. Teschner of the Glendale Athletic Club was second, and J. J. Eller, unattached, the star hurdler, third.

PICKUPS

Baird of the Philadelphia Nationals was the only major-league player who made a home run Monday, and it saved his team a shutout.

Pitcher Scott Perry of the Philadelphia Athletics probably never claimed to be a batting star, and his record of striking out five successive times in one game must be close to a record. Quinn struck him out three times and Shawkey twice.

Manager Stallings of the Boston Braves told T. R. Miller, his recruit outfielder, as a pinch hitter Monday, and he made a single. Miller is the player who signed with the New York Americans this winter and was later awarded to Boston.

Burns, Young, Chase, Doyle, Kauff, and Zimmerman. This is the order of the first six batsmen of the New York Giants and, on paper at least, it looks to be about the strongest batting combination in either of the two major leagues.

Carl Mays of the Boston Red Sox has already won two straight championship games this season, and one of them was pitched against Walter Johnson of the Senators. Mays is the only under-hand pitcher in the major leagues, appears to be in his best form.

George Burns of the New York Giants gave a splendid exhibition of all-round baseball in the game against the Boston Braves Monday. He is the best man with the bat on the team. Edler was a member of the varsity squad in 1917. F. R. Wall '20 is the regular at center field, with J. P. Doyle '19 at right field. W. A. Emanuel '20 is an alternate for the field and catcher.

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CINCINNATI WINS SIXTH STRAIGHT

Holds Place as Leader in 1919 National League Pennant Race by Defeating the Pittsburgh Club 9 to 1

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	6	0	1.000
Brooklyn	4	1	.800
Philadelphia	3	2	.600
New York	2	3	.500
Pittsburgh	2	3	.400
Baltimore	2	3	.400
St. Louis	1	5	.186
Boston	0	6	.000

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Phil. 9	Brooklyn 5
St. Louis 1	Chicago 0
Cincinnati 9	Pittsburgh 1
New York vs. Boston, postponed	

GAMES TODAY

New York at Boston
Brooklyn at Philadelphia
St. Louis at Chicago
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — With a record of six straight victories and no defeats, the Cincinnati club of the National Baseball League is well in the lead in the 1919 pennant race in that league. The western team added its sixth game to the list Tuesday, when it defeated the Pittsburgh club by the decisive score of 9 to 1. St. Louis won from the Chicago Cubs, as did Philadelphia from the Brooklyn club.

The New York Giants' game with the Boston Braves was again postponed. This leaves but one contest in their present series to be played, as the local team leaves on its first trip Thursday.

PHILADELPHIA WINS, 9 TO 5

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — The Philadelphia club of the National League hit Cadore and Mamaux hard and defeated Brooklyn, 9 to 5, Tuesday. Jacobs allowed the losers 12 hits, but let down after his team-mates established an early lead. Bunched hits in the first and third innings spelled defeat for the visitors. The score:

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	1 1 1
Brooklyn	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	5 12 2
Batteries—Jacobs and Adams; Cadore, Mamaux and Kreuger. Umpires—Klein and Emslie.		

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS CUBS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Four scattered hits was the best the Cubs could do with May's delivery Tuesday and St. Louis shut out the league champions in a tight game, 1 to 0. Vaughn started for the Cubs, but was replaced by Martin. May held the Cubs safe throughout. The score:

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E
St. Louis	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 8 1
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 1
Batteries—May and Snyder; Vaughn, Martin and Killifer. Umpires—Harrison and Byron.		

CINCINNATI WINS GAME, 9 TO 1

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Ray Fisher pitched superb ball against Pittsburgh Tuesday, holding Bedek's men to three hits. Cincinnati meantime bombarded Cooper and Miller for 11 hits, winning handily, 9 to 1. The score:

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E
Cincinnati	2 0 0 0 4 2 0 0 1	9 11 1
Pittsburgh	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3	0 0 0
Batteries—Fisher and Baridon for Cincinnati; Cooper, Miller and Schmidt for Pittsburgh. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.		

SOUTHERN GOLF TOURNEY PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Leigh Carroll, chairman of the committee of local golfers who will conduct the southern amateur golf championships here this year, announces that the fourth week in June has been selected by the Southern Amateur Golfers Association for the holding of the seventh annual event, on the links of the New Orleans Country Club, H. F. Smith, president of the association, having named the date. The New Orleans Country Club, which is already putting the links in shape for this largest annual event among southern golfers, has chosen Mr. Carroll chairman, and W. L. Howell, and E. T. Watson, members of the committee to have charge of the championship event. President Smith will be here to assist the local committee in making drawings for the flights and in similar arrangements.

With the dates for the tournament fixed, work has been started on the program for play also, outside the Audubon course, over the Audubon course also, while the golf experts of all Dixie are assembled here.

Professional Turp, who has charge of the country club course, and W. P. Stewart, a prominent amateur, are in charge of the work of preparing the links.

PLANS FOR RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Plans for summer training camps for the reserve officers' training corps have been approved by the War Department. Six cantonments will be used, covering the entire country. They will open on June 21 and continue until Aug. 2.

The organization of the camps is under the direction of Col. Elvid Hunt of the general staff. The cantonments named have been designated because complete equipment and housing facilities for the students composing units of the training corps are available.

OREGON A. C. BEATS WASHINGTON STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

CORVALLIS, Oregon—State College of Washington lost the first of the return series of baseball games to Oregon Agricultural College Monday afternoon by a 6-to-4 score. The fine pitching

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

ROYAL DUTCH CO. SHARES ACTIVE

Gradually Being Withdrawn From the New York Stock Market—No Estimate of Last Year's Earnings Available

NEW YORK, New York—Royal Dutch shares have been unusually active in the New York stock market recently. The rise has been accompanied by various rumors, none of which has yet been confirmed.

Royal Dutch shares are gradually being withdrawn from this market. Latest figures show there are about 111,000 so-called "American" shares in this country. At the time of their original issue here in December, 1916, there were 222,000 of these shares. These certificates represent one-third of one 100 florin Royal Dutch share. There are 166,000 "New York" shares of the same value.

At current prices of the certificates traded here the Royal Dutch Company is selling for a total value of about \$550,000,000. The company has outstanding 1,710,554 shares of 100 florins each. The American and New York certificates represent one-third of a Dutch share each. On this basis the capitalization equivalent is 5,431,752 shares, market price of which is close to \$100 a share, or \$543,175,800. In addition, there is about \$12,000,000 preferred, making a total of more than \$560,000,000. These preferred shares are held in Holland, where control of the company is secured.

No estimate is possible, it is said, on earnings of the company for last year. Conditions in several of the countries in which it has large interests have been unsatisfactory. This is particularly true of Russia and Rumania, which are temporarily out of the oil market.

The company has been increasing its holdings in the western hemisphere oil fields as a result of the chaotic conditions in Russia and Rumania. Since the war started the United States has supplied almost all of the world's petroleum requirements, and great efforts have been made to develop properties here, in Mexico and Latin America.

In this connection the Royal Dutch Company secured control of the Mexican Eagle Company, the second largest producer of oil in Mexico and a well-established company. It also has large interests in Venezuela.

It is rumored that the Royal Dutch Company will issue 85,000,000 florins of new stock at about 325 per cent for payment of the Mexican Eagle stock. If this rumor is correct, but as yet it lacks confirmation, it is figured that holders of American and New York shares would have the right to subscribe to new stock at \$43 or \$44 a share, in which case the right would be worth about \$15 a share.

TEXAS TO HAVE BIG WHEAT CROP

FORT WORTH, Texas—Prospects are bright for a bountiful yield of wheat in this State. The probable yield for the Panhandle alone will be about 20,000,000 bushels. With good wheat crop prospects in north and central Texas, the total yield of the State will probably be record breaking. As a whole there is little complaint of any untoward condition, except too much rainfall. In many places it is said a great crop will be harvested unless rain continues. Nearly all counties report an increase in acreage of both oats and wheat, ranging from 101 per cent to 200 per cent.

RUSSIANS LEAD LONDON LIST

LONDON, England—Russian descriptions were strong on the stock exchange here yesterday on buying for investment due to a belief that the Bolshevik regime is approaching its end. The gilt-edge section was inclined to sag, reflecting month-end firmness in money. Oils were active, but changes in prices were irregular. In the main, operations were restricted, with the markets hesitating.

FINANCIAL NOTES

A London cable says that a compilation of the Bankers Magazine, covering 337 representative securities, shows a decline during April of \$100,000,000, or 0.8 per cent, compared with 1 per cent decline in March.

George W. Niedringhaus, of St. Louis, has been elected president of the National Enameling & Stamping Company, succeeding F. A. Klecker. Savings deposits in Canadian chartered banks reached \$1,037,851,766 in March, an increase of more than \$19,000,000 for the month.

CHICAGO BOARD

Tuesday's Market
Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.

	Open	High	Low	Close
May 1	1.64%	1.64%	1.55%	1.56
July 1	1.63	1.63	1.53%	1.54%
Sept. 1	1.62%	1.62%	1.51	1.51%
Oats	—	—	—	—
May 1	70%	71	68%	68%
July 1	71	71	68%	68%
Sept. 1	69%	69%	66%	67%
Pork	—	—	—	—
May 1	52.00	52.00	48.20	49.20
July 1	50.50	50.50	48.30	49.30
Sept. 1	51.00	51.00	48.50	49.50
May 1	32.25	32.25	31.00	31.00
July 1	31.40	31.40	31.00	31.00
Sept. 1	31.05	31.05	30.50	30.50

PARIS MARKET
PARIS, France—Oil shares are still booming, with Mexican Eagle and Royal Dutch shares features of the stock market here.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Tuesday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Beet Sug.	76%	78%	76%	77%
Am. Can.	52%	54%	52	51%
Am. Car & Fy.	95%	96	95	95%
Am. Int. Corp.	85%	87%	84%	86%
Am. Loco.	77%	77%	76	76%
Am. Smelters	72%	72%	72	72%
Am. Sugar	128%	131%	129%	130%
Am. T.	107%	108%	104	105%
Anacardos	62%	65%	62%	63%
Atchison	129%	147%	139	135%
Bald. Loco.	93%	93%	92	92%
Balt. & Ohio	48%	48%	48	48
Beth. Steel Co.	74%	75%	74	75%
B. T.	21	21%	20%	21%
Can. Pacific	162	162	162	162
Chandler	79%	80%	79	79%
C. M. & St. P.	28%	30	28	28
C. R. & P.	26%	26%	25	26
China Prod.	62	63	62	63%
Crucible Steel	69	72%	68%	72%
Cuba Cane Pfd.	78%	78%	78	78
Erie	17%	17%	17	17%
Inspiration	99%	105%	99%	104%
Int. Electric	151%	162%	151	161%
Gen. Motors	180%	185%	178	179%
Goodrich	71%	71%	70	71%
Kennecott	32%	32%	32	32%
Keystone T. & R.	99%	105%	99%	104%
Mer. Mar.	38	42%	38%	41%
Mo. Pfd.	119%	120%	119%	120%
Tex. Pet.	176	177%	174	176%
Midland	45%	45%	45%	46%
Mo. Pfd.	20%	20%	19%	20%
N. Y. Central	75%	75%	75	75%
N. Y. N. & H.	30%	30%	27%	30%
No. Pacific	92%	93%	92	93
Ohio Cities Gas	45	44%	42%	44%
Pan-Am Pet.	82	83%	81%	83%
Pens.	44%	44%	44%	44%
Pierce-Arrow	50%	50%	50%	50%
Pierce Oil	26%	26%	25%	25%
Portions	85	85%	84	85%
Roy. Dutch Pfd.	112	116%	108%	109%
Rep. I. & St.	82	82%	82	82%
St. L. & S. F.	20	21%	19%	20%
So. Pac.	108	108%	107%	107%
Sinclair Oil	60%	61%	59%	60%
Studebaker	76	78%	75%	76%
Texas Co.	22%	23%	22%	22%
Texas & Pac.	44%	45%	43%	45%
Union Carb.	90%	91%	89%	91%
U. S. Steel	100%	102	100%	101%
U. S. Steel Pfd.	117	117%	118%	116%
U. S. Food	77%	77%	76%	76%
Utah Copper	76%	77	76%	76%
Western Pac. Pfd.	55%	55%	55%	55%
Western Union	88%	89%	88%	89%
Westinghouse	51%	52%	51%	51%
Willys-Over.	32%	32%	32%	32%
Total sales	1,582,300	shares.		

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib. 5 1/2s	96	96	95	96
Lib. 4 1/2s	95.84	96.5	95.80	96.5
Lib. 2d 4%	93.88	93.74	93.50	93.88
Lib. 2d 4 1/2s	95.82	96.10	95.82	95.94
U. S. Steel 6s	93.76	93.96	93.74	93.88
U. S. Steel 1821	98%	98%	99%	98%
U. S. Steel 1887	99%	99%	99%	98%
Total sales	1,582,300	shares.		

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am. For Sec 5s	99%	99%	99%	99%
Anglo-French 5s	96%	97	96%	97%
City Lyons 6s	99%	99%	99%	99%
City Marseilles 6s	99%	99%	99%	99%
City Paris 6s	99%	99%	98%	98%
U. K. 9 1/2s 1821	98%	98%	99%	98%
U. K. 9 1/2s 1887	99%	99%	99%	98%
Total sales	1,582,300	shares.		

BOSTON STOCKS

Tuesday's Closing Prices

	Adv	Dec
Am. Tel.	105%	2%
A. A. Ch. com.	110%	1%
Am. Wool com.	67%	1%
Am. Wool Mag.	81	6%
Am. Zinc	135%	1%
Am. Zinc pfd.	45%	1%
Arizona Com.	112%	1%
Boat Fish	21%	1%
Boston & Me.	26%	1%
Butte & Sup.	22%	1%
Cal. & Arizona	55%	1%
Copper Range	42%	1%
Davis-Daly	51%	1%
East Butte	81%	1%
East Mass.	26%	1%
East. Mass.	62%	2%
Grantham	21%	1%
Greece-Can.	29%	1%
I. Creek com.	44%	1%
Ish. Royale	25	1%
Lake Copper	33%	1%
Mass. Gas	73%	1%
May-Old Colony	4%	1%
Miami	234%	1%
Monks	57	1%
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

ENGLISH PUBLISHING ENTERS A NEW ERA

London is enjoying its second prosperous book year, and is confidently making plans for development on the basis of even greater demand. The only question which at present concerns the English publisher is the capacity of the bookbinding establishments. Costs of manufacture are still extraordinarily high, and the press-work scales are still on the rise, but the sharp drop in the cost of paper makes it now possible to publish books at a profit.

There never was a time in London when paper could not be secured at a price, but the cost soared to a maximum of over nine times normal. The same grade of book paper which sold before the armistice at 1s. 3d. has now dropped to 5d. The maximum in the United States never reached more than the English maximum. Presswork scales are now about three times pre-war cost, and binding about 2½ times higher. Paper is still about double what it was before the war.

English publishers found the experiment of increased retail prices most unpopular, and, contrary to the policy adopted in other lines of business, modified these advances to much less than the increased costs justified. For a time this meant issuing books at less than cost of production, but the increased demand of last year and this is solving the publishers' problem. Larger editions make it possible to distribute the fixed costs of composition, electrotyping, illustrations, etc., over a greater area, and thus diminish the *per* *ratio* cost per copy.

The demand for technical volumes is beyond anything England has ever seen. This is partly due to the fact that the government has become an extensive book buyer in carrying out its educational plans for the soldiers. Beyond this, young men who entered the service contented with their sphere in life, are returning with a determination to lift themselves by study out of their previous environment. The gall books on natural science and engineering are beyond what the publishers can supply.

Fiction finds a new and enlarged field among the soldiers still in service and marking time until their demobilization. Poetry has been made more popular by the revelations the war has made of life as it really is. Standard sets are in demand for the homes of workmen who have found their earning capacity quadrupled, and because of this wish their children to receive the benefits.

All in all, England is entering into a new era in books. Time-honored precedents have been demolished and new standards are being made, dominated by the army of readers developed by the war. If the forecasts of the English publishers prove justified, the demand alone will be sufficient to maintain the present high costs of manufacture.

THE SECRET OF A GREAT NEWSPAPER

"The Story of The Sun, New York, 1823-1818." By Frank M. O'Brien. With an introduction by Edward Page Mitchell, editor of *The Sun*. Illustrations and facsimiles. New York: George H. Doran Company, \$2 net.

As Mr. Mitchell points out in his introduction, it is a peculiar fact that a great newspaper is not only personalized by its readers, but it does actually, in course of time, come to acquire an individuality of its own—an individuality which survives even changes of editorial control. The *New York Sun* is preeminently such a newspaper. It possessed something of its present individuality before the Augustan age of Mr. Dana; something of that individuality remains in its contemporary silver age. And its readers have always regarded *The Sun* in the light of a personal oracle—a veritable autocrat of the breakfast table. Indeed, to many New Yorkers, breakfast was not breakfast without a seasoning of *The Sun's* obiter dicta; they measured the radius of civilization by the distance a train could travel and yet manage to deliver *The Sun* in time for bacon and eggs. Its reputation has been paralleled or surpassed only by its elder, *The London Times*, and that in another land.

What is this secret of a great newspaper's hold upon its readers? Why is it that news read in an unfamiliar sheet, hardly seems news; that other editorials appear to lack savor on those days when, for a particular reason, the old favorite is unprocurable? There are no specific answers to these questions, or else all newspapers would be great newspapers. Habit alone will not furnish an adequate explanation, although it may be one of the ingredients. Mr. O'Brien's story reveals some of the causes of *The Sun's* popularity; the whole of them probably lies beyond the power of man to explain.

In the first place, even from the days of its founder, Benjamin H. Day, *The Sun* has been fortunate in able leadership. This leadership, as far as an outsider can judge, has aimed at interesting the readers, and has wisely seen that the best way to accomplish this result was to pick good writers and then let them have their own way. All of which sounds much like the recipe for rabbit stew—first, catch your rabbit. But, when *The Sun* began to shine for all, the man in the street was not interested in newspapers, and hence not in the world's or even the Nation's affairs. *The Sun* taught this mythical being, who is in reality all of us, to take an interest not only in the details of the life about him, but in those more important events in which all must be interested if democracy is to be a successful form of government.

The Sun at first supplemented, and

THE SPIRIT OF OLD CALIFORNIA

"California, A History of Upper and Lower California." By Alexander Forbes. (Original edition.) London: Smith, Elder & Co. 1829. Reprint: Thomas C. Russell, San Francisco. \$7.50.

Nearly 90 years ago, Alexander Forbes of London (sic) with Eustacio Barron, formerly in the British service during the Peninsular wars, founded the firm of Barron, Forbes & Co., at Tepic, Mexico, a house long famous throughout the lower Pacific Coast for extent of business and magnificence of hospitality. Amid these activities, in 1835, Alexander Forbes, celebrated for it among bibliographers, wrote the first book in English relating exclusively to California. Dedicated and the manuscript sent to his brother, Sir John Forbes, a London physician, at his instance published, this was the first book to make known the history of Upper and Lower California from their discovery, and also surveyed the "climate, soil, natural productions, agriculture, commerce, etc." and presented a full account of the missions and the natives.

The exact nature of the Spanish rule in California, prior to its declaration of independence, is clearly set forth with minutely stated detail in the author's account of the establishment, conduct, and polity of the Franciscan

were the Interlude "Impatient Poverty," without either imprint or date, which is attributed to the press of William Copland, owing to the fact that two of the woodcut figures on the title page were used by him in the second issue of the "Enterlude of Youth," and "Fidele and Fortunio," 1585, upon which Shakespeare based his play "Two Gentlemen of Verona." Of the seven known copies of "Gammer Gurton's Needle," 1575, two were in Lord Mostyn's library; it also contained two copies of Thomas Colwell's "The Disobedient Child," circa 1565, of which only two other copies are known to exist. One of these is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and the other in the British Museum.

"The Problem of a National Budget" and "The Movement for Budgetary Reform in the States" (D. Appleton & Co., New York. \$2.75 net, each) are volumes four and five respectively of the "Studies in Administration" issued by the Institute for Government Research, having for their object an intensive study of the problems of financial administration, following three volumes which dealt with the English, French, and Canadian budget systems. The peculiar-looking title, at first glance, of volume five, is explained by the fact that the financial legislation of each state is here considered separately. A special study of the financial system of the United States

LIGHT ON GERMANY'S INTERNAL POLITICS

"Germany, 1815-1890." By Sir Adolphus William Ward, F. B. A., Litt. D. Volume III. 1871-1890. With two supplementary chapters. Cambridge: The University Press. 12s. 6d.

In this, his concluding volume of his history of Germany, written for the Cambridge Historical Series, Sir Adolphus Ward breaks off at a period which he correctly regards as preliminary to and preparatory for the world war of the past four and a half years; a period of which it would at present be premature for a historian to attempt to delineate more than a bare outline. It may be some years before the salient facts, bearing upon the 12 years, will be sufficiently realized in all their various ramifications to enable any one to write an authoritative and convincing analysis of them. Nominally, the Master of Peterhouse has brought his history down to the year 1890, but he has added two supplementary chapters upon events during the years 1890-1908, some knowledge of which is essential for a clear understanding of the events which have supervened. The causes of the conflict, it is true, date much further back than the last two decades; but, if they are to be sought within the preceding period with which this volume deals, the years with which his concluding chapters are concerned witnessed the rise of forces that broke down those which make for peace and which even Bismarck himself did not see.

Few Englishmen of today have a more profound knowledge of the men and the works, of the intellectual, educational, and literary activities of Germany of the latter half of the Nineteenth Century than Sir Adolphus Ward, and none but a carping critic will deny that, in a task which required compression and upon which there exists such a mass of material, he has shown remarkable judgment, sense of proportion, power of analysis and of placing events in their correct sequence, without which his great and wide knowledge of the bibliography of the subject would have been of little avail to him. The students for whom this work is primarily intended will find in the present volume an admirably clear account of internal politics and parties, during the critical period from 1871 to 1877, when the specter of a fresh war was hovering over both France and Germany, and of the latter country's foreign policy up to the fall of Bismarck; while the account of German social and intellectual life during the latter half of the Nineteenth Century and of the period from 1890 to 1907, which forms the topic of the last chapter and is styled "The New Reign," is a masterly example of compression.

In the light of our fuller knowledge now of events connected with the occupation of France in 1871-73, Sir Adolphus Ward's view that France could scarcely have accomplished with such rapidity her prodigious task of paying off the indemnity imposed upon her, had it not been for Bismarck's acquiescence at the last, is in accordance with that now generally accepted. Bismarck, as he suggests, had granted more reasonable terms to France than he would have otherwise imposed upon her, owing to the success with which he had secured the good will of Austria-Hungary toward the new Empire. No sooner had he persuaded himself that France was determined upon a war of revenge than he regretted what he considered to be the reasonableness of his terms. If he could not foresee the ultimate trend of his policy, he was not blind to the more immediate signs of the times, and he proceeded to make Germany's position almost, if not completely, unassassable, by drawing the bonds between her and Austria-Hungary still closer, and by keeping in touch with Russia. As Sir Adolphus Ward states, Bismarck's motives in allowing the evacuation of France to the light of yachting, will welcome the appearance of Mr. Francis H. Cooke's volume, "In Tidal Waters," illustrated by C. Fleming Williams. The work consists of a series of sketches of experiences and adventures afloat, and is announced by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

In his volume "The Prelude to Bismarck," published by Fisher Unwin, Mr. Kerensky expresses a deep conviction that "behind Kornilov there was at work a quite definite group of persons, not only united together for the preparation of the planned conspiracy but also in possession of large financial means and in a position to draw amounts from the banks." The breach between Mr. Kerensky and General Kornilov is a remarkable instance of how the political position of a country, which may take centuries to achieve, can be shattered within as many days. As a purely ex parte statement, the volume is not without its interest.

The Oxford University Press has published for the historical section of the British Foreign Office an account, written by Mr. C. K. Webster, of the proceedings of the Congress of Vienna, 1814-15, which had aroused world-wide expectations, soon to be ruthlessly dissipated.

"The Anglo-French Review," under the joint editorship of Mr. Henry D. Davray and Mr. J. Lewis Day, of which Messrs. Dent are the publishers, is established with the aim of making the joint influence of the English and French peoples "a beneficial factor in molding the future of international relations."

The Oxford University Press announces, as shortly forthcoming, two supplementary volumes of "The Letters of Horace Walpole," edited by Dr. Page Toynbee.

LYRICS TO MAKE MANY GLAD

"Canti d'Umtita." By Luisa Santandrea Bruschetti. Milan: Baldini E. Castoldi. 3 lire.

In her preface, of itself a prose poem, expressing the same generous homage for that which she holds worthy of love and of reverence as is to be found throughout her verse, Mrs. Bruschetti explains the title of her book. True artist that she is, she recognizes the limits of her art, and her recognition, while it does not take from her joy in her work, does inspire her with humility. Her verses can give so little of the picture as she has seen it, convey so little of the person as she has known him. Her whole desire has been to speak the truth, as it has come to her, in vision or in feeling; but, when all is said and done, how slight, how incomplete the reproduction, of that which imagination and memory had spurned for her into a reality.

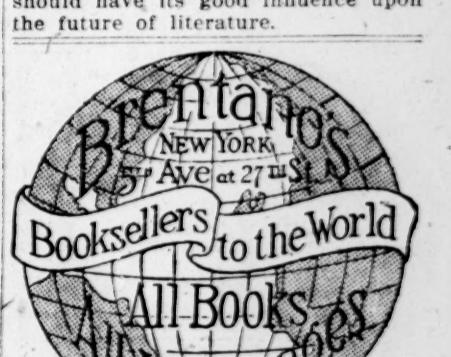
Mrs. Bruschetti's modesty must have disarmed the critic of severity, even had her offering been little worthy of his approval; but, as it is, the poems need no apology, demand no leniency of treatment, for they are equipped with that which will insure their welcome. They may not satisfy the poet herself, and it is safe to say in the case of Mrs. Bruschetti that, however great her success, however unequalled the critic's praise, she will not think the more complacently of her work because of these things, but she will be glad, deservedly glad, at the pleasure she has given. For few will fail to find pleasure in these graceful verses written with so much sincerity and conviction, sometimes sad, sometimes gay, but always from the heart of one who loves and understands. It is her great gift that she knows how to draw her readers within that fairy ring, to make them see the flowers, the distant dim hills, the tender sky, as she sees them, whether in the rich beauty of a July day, beneath still November clouds, or in the sudden exuberant gladness of springtime.

Italian poets have sometimes fallen victims to the very ease and adaptability of their language to "fascination by mere sound," and have believed, in the rhythm of their sentences, that they were making poetry; in the same way might the artist think that the exquisite blending of colors was sufficient to make his picture. Mrs. Bruschetti succumbs to no such temptation. If her writing is neither very profound nor very brilliant, she is mistress of her words: their music—and how full of music they are, how perfectly adapted to lyric form!—is never allowed to guile her into poverty of thought or exaggeration of sentiment.

Her poem, entitled "La Madre," is perhaps the most ambitious in the volume, which is mostly given to short bursts of lyric song, but its success justifies the effort and shows the writer to have a dramatic sense, admirably restrained and guided by delicate intuition. Among the finest things in the book is certainly the tribute to Chopin's music. The lover of Chopin will seem to be listening to the parts he values most, and to feel once again the joy and thrill of inspired moments, as he reads Mrs. Bruschetti's lines.

In her little poem "Sosta," she ends upon the same note of humility that with which she began. So little that she meant to say, so little of all that was in her thought has she accomplished—and so she looks a little wanly at her rhymes, her flowers, and the courage which embarked her upon her task. She need not regret her rhymes or her flowers; they will make many glad, and the courage which almost startled her now, in this spirit of defiance, will be her staunch companion again as she embarks upon fresh adventures.

The flow of poetry shows no sign of lessening since the gates of expression have been thrown wide open, giving evidence of how unlimited are the possibilities for the achievement of poetic beauty. That so many young men should find themselves impelled to this form of literature is witness to an awakening of thought which should have its good influence upon the future of literature.



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THE HOME FORUM

The American Domain

Suppose that the continent could turn towards you tomorrow at sunrise, and show to you the whole American area in the short hours of the sun's advance from the Atlantic to the Pacific. You would see New England roll into light from the green plumes of Aroostook to the silver strips of the Hudson; westward thence over the Empire State, and over the Lakes, and over the sweet valleys of Pennsylvania, and over the prairies, the morning blush would run and waken all the line of the Mississippi, from the frosts where it rises, to the fervid waters into which it pours, for three thousand miles, fed by rivers that flow from every mile of the Alleghany slope, and edged by the green emeraldines of the temperate and the tropic zones; beyond this another basin, the Missouri, catching the morning, leads your eye along its western slope till the Rocky Mountains burst upon the vision, and yet do not bar it; across its passes we must follow, till again the Sierra and their silver veins are tinted along the mighty bulk with the break of day; and then over to the gold fields of the western slope and the fatness of the California soil, and the beautiful valleys of Oregon, and the stately forests of Washington, the eye is drawn, as the globe turns out of the night shadow, and when the Pacific waves are crested with radiance, you have the one blending picture of the American domain! No such soil, so varied by climate, by products, by mineral riches, by forest and lake, by wild heights and butresses, and by opulent plains,—yet all bound into unity of configuration, and bordered by both warm and icy seas—no such domain was ever given to one people.

And then suppose you could see in a picture as vast and vivid the preparation for our inheritance of this land:—Columbus haunted by his round idea and setting sail in a sloop to see Europe sink behind him, while he was serene in the faith of his dream; the later navigators of every prominent Christian race who explored the upper coasts; the Mayflower with her cargo of sifted acorns from the hardy stock of British puritanism, and the ship, whose name we know not, that bore to Virginia the ancestors of Washington; the clearing of the wilderness, and the dotting of the clearings with the proofs of manly wisdom and Christian trust; then the gradual inter-blending of effort and interest and sympathy, the congress of the whole Atlantic slope to resist oppression, the rally of every State around Washington and his holy sword, and again the noble rally around him when he signed the Constitution; and after that the organization of the farthest West with North and South into one polity and communion; the tremendous energy of free life, increasing wealth, subduing the wilds to the bonds of use, multiplying fertile fields and busy

"The Parliament of man, the Federation of the world."

you would exclaim with exultation, "I too, am an American!"

True patriotism is pledged to the idea which one's country represents. It does not accept and glory in its country merely for what it is at present and has been in the past, but for what it may be. The forward look is essential to patriotism. . . . We have been placed on our domain for the sake of a hope. What we have done, and what has been done for us, is only preparation, the outline-sketching of a picture to be filled with color and life in the next three centuries.—Thomas Starr King, in 1862.

Garden Days in Kashmir

The pleasure-loving Kashmiris pour out of the city in thousands when the almond gardens which extend around the slopes of the fort hill are in blossom. The trees are planted close together and all bloom simultaneously. The effect from a little distance is rather that of sunlit cloud than anything more earthly. There is not a leaf on the trees, but the dense masses of white and delicately pinkish flowers give ample shade, in which groups of people gather, and sing the songs of spring.

A month later there is the Nagami (or Beholding) of the lilies, which abound in the gardens on the lake. These are especially beautiful at the Nishat Bagh. This is one of the various gardens made by the Mogul emperors of Delhi who spent their summers in Kashmir. They were great builders as well as rulers, but their gardens may outlive all other signs of the great empire. From the lake shore successive terraces stretch up the hillside; giant trees shade the walks, which are bordered by lines of cypresses, and all around is soft green turf. A clear stream runs through the center, forming a beautiful cascade under the uppermost pavilion, then expanding into a many-fountained tank, again rippling over a terrace, and so from step to step falling to the lake. Lofty crags rise for thousands of feet precipitously above the gardens, while, in the opposite direction, a wide expanse of lake and village-dotted plain invites the eye, beyond which the serrated lines of snowy hills melt away in the distance.

The Shalimar gardens contain fine summer houses, with pillars of black fossil marble said to have been carved by Delhi workmen. . . . The Nishat Bagh, with its park of splendid planes, broad avenues, and stretches of green turf, and gentle, grassy slope to the water's edge, bears away the palm of beauty. The view of the Dal Lake from here is thought by many to be the most beautiful in the world.

The Emperor Jehangir is said to have especially admired it, and to have declared that the beauty of the reflections and the coloring of the water by reason of the flowers and water-lilies exceeded anything he had read in the descriptions of Paradise! In those days they used to light fires on the mountains and enjoy the reflections. He looked on the hills, with their purple rocks and velvet herbaceous appearing even more somber and glorious when reflected in the water; on the broad sheets of water, purpled by the lotus in the day and whitened by the water-lily by moonlight; on the darkness of night, heightened by the bonfires of which the blaze was repeated on the glittering surface of the water, and said, "Truly this is the Paradise of which priests have prophesied and poets sung—Agar Firdus ba-ru-i-zamin ast, hamin ast u hamin ast!"

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Yet the richest beauty of all is not when "audacious plum succeeds lavish cherry" in spring blossom, nor when the kingly lotus flowers crown the waves, but it is when the cherries "blushes like the parting day ere the summer fades." The blaze of color in the autumn surpasses description. The cherries range from cadmium yellow to madder carmine, tints with which the lemon of the poplars and the silvery green of the willows harmonize. The crisp autumnal grass on the mountains, when touched by frost, becomes orange and brick red, lighting up toward sunset into a ruddy glow which is heightened by the soft violet and deep purple of the shadows cast by the rugged cliffs.—Arthur Neve, in "Picturesque Kashmir."

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In Delft, Holland

A Town for Leisurely
Rambling

"Delft is the most sweet and gracious town in Holland. It is like some exquisite backwater, serene, apart, unspoiled. A sense of peace broods over its ancient houses and quiet canals, shaded by slim trees. Delft must not be seen hurriedly or the whole flavor of its charm would be missed; besides, it is loveliest toward sunset. It is its mellowness, its dignity, its aloofness that give Delft a certain delicate singularity. Every Dutch town has a strongly marked personality, but none other the distinction as of one who has always associated with highly cultivated and well-bred people, a quality that only advancing years can perfect." Edwin and Marion Sharpe Grew write in "Rambles in Holland."

"No town in Holland is more adapted for leisurely rambles than Delft. Its narrow, tree-bordered canals wind delightfully, and are crossed at frequent intervals by narrow, steeply arched bridges. The evening light falls softly on its mellowed buildings, and as we were thinking of reluctantly coming away there was a slight stir along the canal by which we were walking. Several small boats piled high with lettuces were being pointed toward us, for background a barge piled high with peat.

"The trees reflected in the canals, the dark green of the water, the pale green of the trees, and the warmer tints of the buildings above, made up a most delicate scheme of color. A dream-city, lovely, silent, empty; and yet this was either only one of the old town's moods or the impression it produced on a stray visitor, for Delft is active and busy. Here it was that the manufacture of the famous Delft ware, now being admirably reproduced, was first revived."

The Sea

For most of us, for those of us who do not dwell by lonely shores and seldom behold the sea but in the quiet seasons, it is either a delight or an oppression. Some can no more love it . . . than others can be content where vast moors reach from skyline to skyline, or amid the green solemnities of forests, or where, stillness inhabits the hollows of hills. But for those who do love it, what a joy it is! The sea . . . the very words have magic. It is like the sound of a horn in woods, like the sound of a bugle in the dusk, like the cry of a wind leaping the long bastions of silence. To many of us there is no call like it, no other such clarion of gladness.

But when one speaks of the sea it is as though one should speak of summer or winter, of spring or au-

tumn. It has many aspects. It is not here what it is yonder, yonder it is not what it is afar off; here, even, it is not in August what it is when the March winds, those steel-blue courses are unleashed; the gray-green calms of January differ from the purple-gray calms of September, and November leaning in mist across the dusk of wavering horizons is other than azure of leaf and cirrus-crowned May moving joyously across a glorious tossing wilderness of blue and white. The blue sea frothed with wind has ever been a salutation of joy. Eschylus sounded the note of rapture which has since echoed through poetry and romance; that "multitudinous laughter" struck a vibration which time has never dulled nor lessened.

It has been an exultation above all in the literature of the north. Scandinavian poet is full of the salt brine; there is not a Viking-saga that is not woven with the spray of surging seas. Through all the primitive tales and songs of the Gael one feels the intoxication of the blue wine of the running wave. In the Icelandic sagas it is like a clashing of shields. It calls through the Icelandic chants like a tide. Every Gaelic song of exile has the sound of it, as in the convulsions of a shell. The first Gaelic poet rejoiced at the call of the sea. . . . Sigurd and Brynhild, Gunhild and Olaf, Torquil and Swarn and Haco, do they not sound like the names of waves? How good that old-world rejoicing in the great green wilderness of waters, in the foam-swept blue mounds, in the cry of the wind and the sharp sting of flying sand! It is of today also. A multitude of us rejoice as those of old rejoiced, though we have changed so much with all the incalculable change of the years. Today, as then, the poets of the isles, . . . the poet in the heart of each of us who loves the glory and beauty in any degree, feels the strong spell of the sea . . . answer to that clarion-music; as in this Eo! by one of the latest among them:

"Oceanward, the sea-horses sweep magnificently, champing and whirling white foam about their green flanks, and tossing on high their manes of sunlit rainbow-gold, dazzling white and multitudinous, far as sight can reach.

"O champing horses of my soul, toss, toss on high your sunlit manes, your manes of rainbow-gold, dazzling white and multitudinous, far as sight can reach.

"Wakes with the dew or when the rain is over.

"Thou troubadour of wetness and damp lover

"Of all cool things! admitted comrade

"Ho! the glow-worm gathers silver to endow.

"The darkness with; or how the dew conspires

"To hang at dusk with lamps of chilly fires

"Each blade that shrivels now . . .

"Minstrel of moisture! silent when high noon.

"Shows her tanned face among the thirsting clover

"And parching meadows, thy tenebrious tune

"Wakes with the dew or when the rain is over.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1919

EDITORIALS

Walking the Plank

The statement issued by Mr. Gompers, the President of the American Federation of Labor, in which he criticizes and attacks the administration of the Post Office by Mr. Burleson, is far more interesting, perhaps, for what it does not say than for its particular animus. The quarrel between the Postmaster and his department is a long and complicated one, and, in any case, when all that is to be said has been said, reduces itself to the action of a decidedly individualistic individual. What is of far greater importance is the fact that the Federation feels not only strong enough itself, but sufficiently able to rely on public opinion, to demand that a member of the Cabinet shall, in its own phrase, "walk the plank."

The fact is that Mr. Gompers' statement marks the tremendous change wrought in public opinion, not alone since the outbreak of the war, but more decisively since the signing of the armistice. So long as the war lasted many questions, which were clamoring for answers, were pushed aside. All sorts and conditions of men in each and every of the allied countries had realized the immediate demand of the hour, and rather than risk the supreme issue were prepared to let "everything else go by default. It was the consciousness of their own sacrifices to the Commonwealth which made men everywhere impatient with the pacifist and the conscientious objector. People felt that if everybody insisted on their own opinions in the hour of the crisis of Armageddon, autocracy, as exemplified by the Central Powers, would cover the face of the world with a network of mental fetters, the like of which had never been seen since the rack and the stake reigned supreme under the authority of the Holy Office, or since the iron collar of the slave was hammered on the anvils of the Roman smiths.

None the less, as time went on, the great democracies began to notice, with distinct uneasiness, the germination of the seeds of autocracy and domination much nearer home than Berlin or Vienna, Constantinople or Bucharest. The means employed in the raising of loans and benevolences in the United States were sometimes as questionable as the avowed aims of medical organizations and religious bodies on either side of the Atlantic, whilst the gyrations of international capital were in themselves a liberal education in the art of economic control. So manifest, indeed, did all this become that there grew up, during the war itself, a political and social restlessness which was much more felt than seen, and which it only required the signing of the armistice to liberate.

Now more nonsense has been written about bolshevism than about any other one thing since the autumn of the year 1914. The man, however, who knows anything at all about the action of mental cause and effect, uncontrolled by Principle, could have explained, to the cabinets of the world, that bolshevism, besides being as natural an expression of the conditions obtaining in Russia, in the twentieth century, as "the Terror" was of those prevailing in France, in the eighteenth, was, in addition, only the explosion of the passions of the utterly undisciplined residuum of human thought. This "question of discipline" is itself, however, a distinctly relative one. Between the bestialities of the Russian terror and the potential brutality of any mob the only difference is one of degree, expressed by the unknown quantity "x." For this reason amongst others, though not for this reason primarily, the thoughtful men of all countries are keenly alive to the necessity of finding a scientific solution of the present problems, instead of attempting to avoid that solution by some expedient as clever possibly as it is superficial.

For, let there be no mistake about the matter, the unrest in the world today is not that of a class, but of all classes, and never have the aims of the terrorist been more unrestrained or the schemes of the international capitalist more daring. These, however, are but the extremes. All the way between them it is the same. The intellectual riots in an arsenal of explosive theories, as any reader of his literature may discover for himself. And Mr. Gompers pushes the plank over the side of the Post Office ship, and calls upon Mr. Burleson to walk it. This is because the great question of the hour is the economic one. That question pervades every household.

The luxury of Fifth Avenue is a perpetual incitement to the passions of the East Side, whilst Montmartre threads the Champs Elysées with growing criticism, and Mile End sardonically discusses the problematical income tax returns of Berkeley Square. In other words, the moment has come when the demand is being made, not in one country but in every country, for a new distribution of wealth. Even the conservative Strand is in revolt, and the London actors have formed themselves into a union.

Much of this unrest is merely the result of infection. The opponents of bolshevism have succeeded in doing the one thing they should have avoided on any terms from their own standpoint. Like Madame de Maintenon, they have made bolshevism the fashion, until one expects to find Mr. Burleson assuming the amused attitude of Lord Rosebery, and blandly announcing, We are all Bolsheviks today. As a matter of fact, the man in the street need only take aside the first half-dozen men he meets to find how widespread and how little afraid is the demand for change. To an almost incredible extent the world seems to have shed its conservatism, and to be ready to take any plunge almost without trepidation. So far as this signifies an absence of fear, the phenomenon is a satisfactory one, but inasmuch as it indicates a purely errant mentality, without any ballast of conviction or understanding, it is an extremely dangerous one.

It is just this uneducated and unshackled opinion which is the disturbing factor in the situation. Hitherto most men have enjoyed definite opinions, too definite perhaps, because too rigid. Today public opinion is in a state of solution. Even organizations with such very definite constitutions as the trades-union of Great Britain

are in a state of flux. These conditions are not in the least necessarily regrettable. They are rather a protest against the past than an attack upon the future. Such, unquestionably, is the academic frenzy of the intellectuals. It presages a new era of a larger freedom, of a truer equality, and of a greater generosity throughout the world. But this will be attained, quickly or slowly, in proportion to the grasp upon Principle of those engaged upon shaping the new heavens and the new earth. A demand, for instance, for Mr. Burleson to "walk the plank," amounts to very little in itself. It is possible to be very critical of Mr. Burleson without being very much better than Mr. Burleson, and, after all, Mr. Burleson only represents a point of view. The point of view was a common enough one before the war, but then that was before Ulianoff and the Spartacists. Mr. Burleson may be made to "walk the plank," but the Post Office cannot sail under the "Jolly Roger." Unless, that is to say, an Amurath is to succeed an Amurath; the old régime to follow the old régime, any new captain of the Post Office must be a man inspired by and obedient to eternal Principle.

The Small Holding

THE energetic measures which have been taken by the Food Production Department of the British Board of Agriculture to provide suitable small holdings for such former service men as may desire to go "back to the land" afford a welcome illustration of what may be done as the result of careful foresight. A survey of the whole country has been made by the department and, as was pointed out in a recent article on the subject by the agricultural correspondent of this paper, all the likely districts have been tabulated in their respective counties, and classified as to existing soil and subsoil and their suitability for fruit or vegetable production, or a combination of both. The department, moreover, recognizing how profits are frittered away in agricultural districts by the lack of cooperation, has set up a special commercial division, one of the duties of which will be to secure facilities for the cooperative collection and disposal of small holders' produce.

Cooperation, indeed, is to be developed to the utmost, and, already, a scheme has been completed by which the small holder will be able to hire agricultural implements of all kinds from a central farm, which may also provide him with horses when he needs them, and even additional labor. The provision of capable instructors, ready to advise as to the best crops to raise, and how to prepare and grade them for market, together with the establishment of model exhibition farms at central points, completes the plan.

It is an excellent scheme, but, like every other scheme, much depends upon the way in which it is carried out. From statistics now available, it is apparent that although a very large demand for small holdings was looked for, the actual demand is very much larger even than was anticipated. The main difficulty is that many of the applications are from men who have had no experience of either farming or gardening, and, as a consequence, have no idea of the demands which these occupations make upon a man's skill, labor, and patience. The impression that anyone can be a farmer; that farming comes to a man "naturally," and that there is no need of special instruction, is a relic of the days when this was in a measure true, when everybody was a farmer more or less, or at any rate was brought so intimately in contact with the land that he picked up a knowledge of its ways much as he did the story of his times.

As, however, Lord Selborne was wont to insist so emphatically, some time ago, farming, in practically all its branches, is not only skilled labor but very skilled labor, and, although it may easily be learned as anything else is learned, yet it has to be learned. The picture of "a veritable Garden of Eden," in which the small holder has only to sit under the nearest tree and "watch the things grow" has no place in fact. The authorities, however, are, it is quite clear, fully awake to these considerations. Quite rightly, they are placing no obstacles in the way of even the most town-bred man trying his fortunes on the land, but they are making it plain to him that he needs to instruct himself, and to follow such good advice as is given him, if he is to make a success of farming. The small holding has, surely, a great future in the United Kingdom, and it is welcome to find that so comprehensive a scheme to deal with the matter has already been launched.

An Appealing Measure

AFTER what has been learned and done during the war, to say nothing of all preceding experience, it would be a pity, and also a blunder, for the various states taking part in the conflict not to give vocational assistance to their soldier sons who have been partially disabled. One's inevitable, and perhaps kindest possible wish for almost any cripple one sees idle is that he could know how much happier he would be if usefully employed, and that useful employment were provided for him. If, under present conditions, it is difficult for the average person, in many cases, to find employment, who shall say that it is not far more difficult for him who is physically handicapped to get work? And who is as thoughtful as he ought to be of those so handicapped?

So it is distinctly right and wise that governments should be taking steps, as they are, in some instances, to help, in the most practical way, those who now find themselves in special need in this respect. In Massachusetts, whose institutions, public and private, for assisting those who are unfortunate are justly regarded as among the foremost in the United States, a bill is now before the Legislature by means of which it is intended that the State shall afford blind or crippled citizens, veterans of the war, and others, a fair opportunity for social independence. According to the measure as drawn, with a referendum provision attached, the State is to find employers for, or else is itself to employ, the "physically crippled, blind, and partially blind" through the instrumentality of a commission of five citizens of the Commonwealth to be appointed by the Governor. The benefits of the proposed law are to be available only to natives of the State, or persons who have resided in it for twenty years, or who have been

injured while in the service of the army or navy, or who have been injured while in the State. The kind and manner of employment to be furnished is to be left to the commission, quite properly, since that proposed agency is to be charged with the apparently rather complex task of finding work for every rightful applicant, either with a private individual or concern or in the employment of the State. Evidently those primarily responsible for the bill appreciated the exacting nature of this duty, and intended that the members of the commission should be diligent and able workers when they decided, as they did, that these officials should be paid substantial salaries. But it is proposed to help in meeting the difficulties by allowing the commission wide scope in furnishing industrial and even commercial employment, for it is intended "to purchase or lease land, erect buildings, or lease them, and to establish, equip, maintain, and run manufacturing plants of any sort or description, or stores, and completely to equip the same with stock and fixtures in the name of the Commonwealth." Eligible persons unable to travel are to be employed in their homes. There will, very likely, be different views as to the justice or wisdom of arbitrary rates of compensation as specified, and a better basis of compensation may, perhaps, be devised before the bill shall be reported upon by the Committee on Ways and Means, in whose hands it now is. The rates of wages stipulated are significant chiefly because they make clear the intention that at least those beneficiaries who are over twenty-one years old shall be guaranteed enough to support them. It is evidently meant that individuals shall be effectively protected, for it is stipulated that if a person ceases to be employed privately he shall "be restored immediately to his position as an employee of the Commonwealth." Provision is made against persons possessing a reasonable amount of money, or having incomes sufficient for their support; being included among those assisted, also against anyone who may use his wages to his own injury, or who may refuse to work if able, and it is wisely made a part of the proposed law that anyone, entitled to employment under this measure, who shall solicit money or beg for his personal use shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

There will naturally be, and there ought to be, much interest in this bill, and every assistance possible should be given the committee mentioned, in order that intelligent and just action may be taken in the early stages of the proposed legislation. There are, connected with the state government, or in touch with it, many competent persons who have had practical experience with work of a kindred character, whose advice should be of value to the committee in this matter, and whose sympathy with this undertaking will no doubt lead them to make such a contribution.

The Stray

IN THE days when flying was young, when flying meetings were as yet unknown, and the vast majority of the general public were firmly under the impression that "the wings flapped," and were ready to go almost anywhere to see whether they did or not, the Stray was a favorite place to clear up the matter. For in those days the Stray, the great stretch of almost unbroken grassland round which Harrogate, in Yorkshire, is built, was a regular gathering place for experimental aviators. The Stray, of course, is secured to the town of Harrogate forever by act of Parliament. By act of Parliament, moreover, it is secured against the builder, whilst, by a common consent more binding than any act of Parliament, it is secured against being "laid out." The good people of Harrogate are as jealous of the integrity of the Stray as the good people of London are of the parks, or the good people of Boston of the Common, and never was there a new path laid across it, or any concession made to anyone in regard to it, but the proposal had to run a regular gauntlet of criticism before it reached acceptance. When, however, it came to granting facilities to aviators, the corporation and the townsfolk were ever in full agreement, and if some huge, ungainly inclosure, vaguely known as a hangar, were erected to house a flying machine, no word of protest was ever recorded, or, if it was, the objector was straightway dubbed a reactionary, or something of that sort, and his protest ignored.

Now the Stray is always a good place to see and a good place to traverse; in the early morning when the dew is still on the grass, sparkling like frost in the sun, or, late of a summer evening, when the belt of trees "at the other side" shows up sharply against a sky of red and gold, and the lights from the houses shine out all round the great open space. And so the Stray always has its visitors anyhow, but, in the days when flying was young and the corporation encouraging, many people made its acquaintance for the first time.

There was, for instance, one notable occasion, less than seven years ago, and yet it would seem almost a century in the history of the art of flying. A great prize had been offered for a cross-country flight from London — was it not to Edinburgh, with Harrogate as the first stage? It was high summer. The start was to be made at dawn, and the first aviators were expected to reach the Stray at about seven o'clock. Long before it was light all the countryside round about Harrogate began to make for the town. People made the journey in every conceivable way, footmen and women in hundreds, cyclists, it was a great cycling period, in thousands, motor cars, charabancs, carts, wagons, anything on wheels, one long, steady stream winding its way from the four quarters up hill and down dale like nothing so much as "the chalk road to Epsom on Derby Day."

It was a great day for the Stray. Never, perhaps, in its history had it been so crowded, and never, surely, had it heard such mighty shouting as when, punctual almost to the minute, one of the heroes of the hour, Vedrines, in his Morane-Borel monoplane, with wonderful grace, planed down into the middle of the vast arena, having made the journey of 182 miles in three hours and three minutes. Andre Beaumont came next, only a few minutes behind, then the Englishman Valentine, and then, after a long wait of two hours and more, Hamel, another hero, appeared on the sky line. Cody, in his huge biplane, rolled in in a leisurely fashion from a quite unexpected direction about high noon, having gone out of his way,

and that, as it turned out, was the end of it, as far as the flying was concerned. But hope sprang eternal. The vast crowds were out to make a day of it. There was always something to do and something to see, and the air was full of the most wonderful rumors. Vedrines had reached Newcastle with Beaumont following fast behind him. Pixton was in a cornfield, near Spofforth, some five miles to the south, and so it went on. It was not until near sundown that the great company began to melt slowly away. Then, indeed, did all roads lead away from Harrogate. The ingress of the morning became a mighty exodus, and as night fell the Stray was left deserted, save for an incredible multitude of newspapers, almost all of them "speschi," which lay scattered in all directions over its green surface.

Notes and Comments

SOME months ago, it was pointed out to a representative of this paper by a German officer, well acquainted with the actual position of affairs in Germany, that the transport system of that country was so utterly disorganized that, with the best will in the world, the Allies would find it a difficult problem to feed Germany. The food trains, he insisted, would be unable to move, and would be plundered where they stood. What is actually happening today is a remarkable endorsement of this statement. The Allies may send trucks laden with food across the frontiers, or ships laden with food to German ports, but the food finds its way but slowly into the country itself. Recent reports from Hamburg tell of the plundering of food ships in the harbor, whilst the plundering of the food trains, as they make their way laboriously over the disorganized railways, is an all too common occurrence.

MANY citizens of California evidently object to the post office decision that "Calif." is a more practical abbreviation than "Cal." which, unfortunately, in careless handwriting, often looks so much like "Col." that letters meant for California go first to Colorado. Considered as a word, however, the abbreviation is not without dignity, but as this dignity is Muhammadan the Californians may not be particularly comforted to think of it. They are already unfortunate in that the origin of their state name is uncertain, although sometimes attributed to an old Spanish romance, "Las Sergas de Esplandian," which gave the name California to an imaginary island rich in gold and precious stones. The one thing to be said for the change is that abbreviations always look queer until they begin to look customary.

THE attitude of President Wilson, declares the correspondent of a well-known paper, in opposing the recognition of the secret treaty of London, as put forth by Italy in asserting her claim to Fiume, met with the approval today of senators at the Capitol. Two senators in particular, according to the correspondent, who had not hesitated, in the past, to criticize the President's policy very adversely, agreed with him on this issue. The only trouble is, of course, that the Italian claim to Fiume does not figure in the Pact of London, and the fact that it does not was carefully noted by Mr. Wilson in his now famous statement.

THE suggestion made in a bulletin of the forest service, United States Department of Agriculture, that firewood should be sold by weight instead of by measure, will surprise many persons, because wood has always been thought of by the foot or cord and not by the ton, but it is based on the fact that the heating value of wood is in proportion, not to volume but to solid content. In other words, whatever two sticks of wood respectively measure, if they weigh the same they will give practically the same amount of heat. In buying wood by measure one pays for the air between the sticks when they are piled, for the air that may be sealed up in the sap vessels, and for the air in whatever cracks and crevices may happen to be in the separate sticks. The change may seem radical, but buying fuel has become a practical question of value for money, and the time may very quickly come when it will sound old-fashioned to speak of a cord of wood.

TRULY it would seem as if any well-informed German would feel the wisdom of impressing the business world with the idea that Germany can and means to tell the truth. One must believe that the members of the German "General Union of Makers and Exporters of Manufactured Commodities" are well-informed. And yet report comes from South America that they have issued a bulletin explaining to South American merchants that the "brutal and inhuman" methods of the Allies in France and Belgium compelled the good Germans to "remove" practically all the machinery from those regions, and that they are therefore now in a position to deliver goods which the foreign merchants cannot get anywhere else. The good Germans, says the circular, were "likewise able to save from destruction, thanks to the same conserving methods, large stocks of raw materials and manufactured articles, of an inestimable value; these stocks remain at the exclusive disposition of our merchants and manufacturers."

APPROPRIATE to the hour comes a reprint of Carlyle's "Past and Present." The book was written seventy-six years ago, in the beginnings of a period of change not altogether unlike that through which the world is now living. Then, as now, the political power of the upper classes was being diminished for the benefit of mankind as a whole; the industrial world was unsettled; the public conscience had awakened to neglected responsibilities. Societies had been formed and had grown to power in the abolition of cruel sports and for the protection of children and of animals. The slave trade had been abolished, and the slaves freed throughout the British Empire. Carlyle wrote at a time when "Past and Present" expressed the widespread tendencies of contemporary thought through the medium of a single remarkable intellect, and the deeply influenced writers who immediately followed him. With some changes, indeed, "Past and Present" might be printed as a modern book.